The Saturday Evening Post.

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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

ADDRESS TO A FRIEND, MISS M** H** G**.

Bright rosy health, again restore
Thy bloom to Mary's beauteous cheek—
Let languid sickness, there no more,
A refuge in her bosom seek.

Bid lingering, fell disease, depart,
Bid joy that pensive eye relume;
Let not e'en sorrow touch that heart,
The pride of youth, of beauty's bloom.

Yes, darling girl, may Heaven extend
Unnumber'd choicest gifts to thee;
May it thy youthful steps attend,
Thy guide, and faithful guardian be.

And when receives thy tranquil breast,
Those pangs that may by death be given,
Then let thy parting spirit, blest,
Secure its endless peace in Heaven. ELLEN.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

Lines on the death of Miss C. H. B.

Oh! she fell in that beautiful hour
When the heart's young affection's are warm,
When Hope in the strength of its power,
Had left not one feeling to harm:
When happiness smiled on her cheeks,
And rose—but linger'd in bliss,
To taste all that life had of sweets,
And smiled in purity's kiss.

Oh! she fell in the bloom of her years,
When the chalice of pleasure was high;
We pledge her remembrance in tears,
From Friendship's affectionate eye.
Let us kneel on the cold shroud of snow
That covers the form that we love,
And breathe for the clay that's below,
Fond prayers to the spirit above.

She has past like the rose of the glen,
All blushing its sweetness around;
Death stripp'd off the beautiful stem,
And scatter'd its leaves o'er the ground.
Let us weep for the sister, the friend,
Whom fate has deprived us of here,
O'er her tomb let us sorrowing blend,
The Hope and the grief of a—tear. S.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

Greece—*as she was a few months ago.*

Greece is enslav'd! the land of Arts,
Of science, and sweet poesie;
Oh how the indignant bosom starts,
Poor Greece, for thee!

The savage treads thy classic plains;
Thy tyrants wade in Grecian gore;
Thy sons are bound in galling chains,
Thy freedom's o'er!

And shall the jewel of the earth
Be ever veil'd in slav'ry's night?
Shall Greece, the land of freedom's birth,
Alone feel slav'ry's blight?

No. Freedom's light one day shall beam,
(And outraged Heaven will interpose)
Her sons shall rise, and like a stream
O'erwhelm her foes.

Greece—*as she* is.

Freedom has beam'd on Candia's plains,
And Greece is "living Greece" once more;
Her sons have sworn to break her chains,
Or fall in honour's gore!

Oh Freedom! holiest spell that binds
In faithful war, the good and brave,
How sweet that warrior's fate, who finds
In thy blest cause a grave.

For he who in the battle dies
Fighting in sacred freedom's name,
Is hail'd with rapture in the skies,
Earth echoes back his fame.

On, on, ye sons of Greece, press on,
The turban'd foes in terror flee,
The crescent's glory now is gone,
And hallowed Greece is *Free!* FRANCIS.

OH, TELL ME NOT THAT WINE WILL SOOTHE.

Oh, tell me not that wine will soothe
A heart beset with wo;
Oh, tell me not that wine will smooth
Grim penury's haggard brow;
For tho' its wave may beam as bright
As evening's sparkling tear,
It cannot gild misfortune's night,
Or calm the sinner's fear.

Oh, tell me not that beauty's smile—
That sun of cloudless morn,
Can black despair of wo beguile,
Or blunt affliction's thorn;
For though awhile its beams may play
Where health and pleasure bloom,
Disease will shroud its pleasing ray—
It shines not in the tomb.

Oh, tell me not that fame can give
The cankered conscience peace;
Oh, tell me not that fame will live
When hope and life shall cease;
For tho' it points where honor bleeds,
And bids the bosom burn,
It, as the lightning swift, recedes,
When Time hath grasped his urn.

But tell me that Religion's ray
Can light the soul to heaven—
Oh, tell me this can point the way
To him on quicksands driven,
And I'll believe; for well I know
That this alone can save;
That this can chase the clouds of wo,
And gild the peasant's grave.

BOSTON BARD.

JONATHAN'S VISIT TO A WEDDING!

Did ever you go to a wedding?
What a darn'd sight o' bussing it takes;
Then your mouth its as hot as a pudding,
They put so much spice in their cakes.

Such playing and running, I never!
The gals, all as neat as new pins!
I'd fairly wore out my old leather,
To catch'em and buss'em—by jings!

I wonder, by gosh what's the matter;
I can't get a sweetheart—I've tried—
But, I swiggers, I never could flatter
But the gals would all tell me I lied—

So, rot'em, I always am cheated.
By gosh! I will twig'em, I vum!
If I can't be more handsomer treated—
I won't go a courtin' by gum!

Then I guess they will come to their reason,
If what granny says be all true—
If you'll let'em alone with your teazin,
The gals will come flockin to you.

THE MORALIST.

A NEW-YEAR'S EXHORTATION.

Eph. v. 15, 16—See that ye walk circumspectly, not as fools, but as wise; redeeming the time, because the days are evil.

Let those who are yet in the morning of life, and have lost but little of their time, press forward with vigour to the end of their journey, without suffering themselves to be drawn aside by youthful lusts or irregular desires. Let those who are in the middle of their course, remember, that their sun will soon decline to the west, and may, even before that, be obscured with impenetrable clouds of darkness: That therefore it becomes them to work, whilst the light is with them; and whilst their faculties are yet fit for labour and application. And as to those who have almost finished their course, but without answering the great ends for which they were sent into the world, who are grown grey in sin, as well as in age,—what language can paint their folly in its proper colours? What eloquence can rouse them to a state of serious consideration?—What voice can impress upon them, with effective energy, these awful words?—Awake thou that sleepest, arise from death. You have no time to lose. Summon therefore all your vigour to escape for your lives, before it be too late. And may God inspire you with such a lively sorrow and compunction of heart, that you may truly repent you of your past sins, and be accepted into the kingdom of your heavenly Master, even, at the last hour. The present life is no more than the passage to a better, to an eternal and more enduring one. What then remains, but that we learn, from this great and important truth, the just value we ought to assign to each.—We are placed for a short space of time, in this vale of affliction, by the hands of a wise and just God. Let us therefore, do our several duties in it cheerfully, and agreeably to the gracious designs of his providence: let us endeavour, by an honest industry, to provide for ourselves, and those who look up to us for support, the comforts and conveniences of life; and let us enjoy them, too, with a cheerful and contented heart; knowing, that the gifts of God are for our good, if they be received with thankfulness. But, amidst all our comforts and best enjoyments, let us remember withal, that we have, here, no abiding city: a few short moments, and not one stone shall be left upon another, of all that we possess or admire. Let us not, therefore, make them the final objects of our happiness. Our bodies must remain upon earth, till our appointed time come, but our hearts and nobler faculties should be in heaven. Thither, therefore, let all our thoughts and affections ultimately tend.—The span of life bears but a small proportion to the great circle of eternity; the pleasures of vice are utterly inadequate to the rewards of virtue. The one may give us a few short and transient glimpses of joy, but the other will give us unchangeable and eternal happiness. "For he that doeth the will of God, abideth for ever."

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

"We believe that Christ has by offering up himself, once for all, cleared the score, so far upon the account of mankind in general, that no man will perish because of the sin of Adam."

Holmes' Call.

Now suppose there was no score to clear on account of the sin of Adam, then there would be no need of the offering alluded to for that purpose. Imputing the sin of Adam to all his descendants, is about the same as transmitting his guilt from generation to generation, and making every man a sinner without any fault of his own; of course subjecting him to punishment for the transgression of his most remote ancestor, over whom he had no kind of controul. The scripture is clear, that the children are not to suffer for the iniquity of the parents, but every one to suffer for his own sins. The notion, that *Jesus Christ* by his sufferings and death made an atonement for the guilt which was imputed to mankind on the score of Adam's transgression, will be found erroneous, if no such guilt existed, and that it did not exist seems evident from the passage of scripture alluded to; and also from the very nature of sin and of guilt, it would be irrational to suppose any such transmission ever took place. The writer of the paragraph we have quoted, appears to have laboured to rationalize the system of atonement, as held by many professing christians—but blunders at the outset by erecting his hypothesis upon the irrational and erroneous doctrine of original sin! But it is equally as correct to impute guilt to an innocent person because another was worthy of it, as to impute righteousness to a sinner because an upright person sustained the character of holiness and purity.

Justice to our author, however, exonerates him from holding the imputation of righteousness as last mentioned, for he says afterwards, that a man is not justified hereby (that is by the offering clearing away the score on account of Adam's sin) unless he knows him that died for him to redeem him out of actual sinning. This redemption from actual sinning is all that is necessary to a state of justification. Man ceasing to do evil learns to do well; being made through divine grace free from sin, he stands in a state of acceptance with the Immaculate Purity. BETHLEHI.

Never do any thing which may disgrace you; an ill name always follows close upon ill conduct; it is a smoke that discovers where there is fire.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

A STORMY NIGHT.

"The night has been unruly: Where we lay,
Our chimneys were blown down; and as they say,
Lamentings heard i' th' air. The obscure bird
Clamour'd the live long night: some say the earth
Was fev'rous, and did shake." * * * * *

A traveller, bewildered among the intricate mazes that so often present themselves among the mountainous tracts that border the Susquehanna, found himself, at the close of day, unable to proceed with any kind of certainty. He had entered the passage of the mountains at an early part of the day, in the expectation of reaching the inhabited country that he knew lay beyond the ridge, but the distance proved considerably more than he had expected, and he stopped, uncertain of his course. During the day he had found the sun a sufficient guide; and long after that had disappeared behind the mountain, the brilliant glow that continued to stream upwards from the West, afforded him an abundant evidence of its position. But its rays had long ceased to gild the ridges of the opposite mountains, and the clouds which were now thickly rising from the South, and had gradually spread themselves over the whole visible space above him, served to darken every other source of intelligence.

His fears were startled at the nearer approach of the thunder, which he had heard for some time grumbling afar off, but which now seemed to shake the very ground on which he stood; and the rain began to fall on the dry leaves around him in large thick drops, that betokened the approach of a plentiful shower: but the storm which at first had alarmed him, now became a source of comparative satisfaction, for it might serve to protect him from danger of another kind. The large sum which he had with him for the payment of lands, he recollected having incautiously spoken of at the inn where he had staid the night before; and the situation in which he was now exposed, reminded him strongly of the suspicious movements and scowling aspects of his fellow lodgers, with whom he had parted at breakfast. Once, a little before the sun had set, he thought he perceived a human form glide quickly across the path he had just left, and hide itself behind one of the numerous rocky fragments with which the valley abounded, and which seem to have been scattered there by some powerful shock from the steep precipices that rose high and frowning in almost every direction; it was a kind of rude chaos, which the darkness of the night seemed to render a proper scene for the transaction of foul and unnatural deeds. Such were the thoughts that now haunted our traveller's imagination.—Yet why, thought he to himself, have they hesitated to attack me during the day? the dreary region through which I have travelled, has surely presented them with every opportunity; not a human footstep has passed me this day, and my cries might have pierced the Heavens, but could bring no help; is it that, from the cowardice natural to villians, they have feared to approach within reach of my single hand? or are they yet too young in their murderous career, and their consciences not yet sufficiently hardened to bear the goodly sun to look upon their crimes, that they must wait for night to throw its ebon mantle over their horrid deeds? Whate'er it be he cried, they shall not find me off my guard: saying which he dismounted from his horse, and putting his arm through the bridle, and gathering the large folds of his cloak closely around him, leaned his back against the huge oak, whose shaggy bark bespoke its extreme antiquity, while its thick limbs were extended far above him, and presented a convenient, though not so safe a shelter from the storm; he fixed his eyes intensely on the clouds that seemed to be resting on all the high ridges around him, from whence they formed an arch that completely enclosed the valley in, presenting a thick, black, and impenetrable canopy of clouds. The deafening claps that were now bellowing in such rapid succession, and as they vibrated from side to side, seemed almost to shake with their violence the very mountains from their foundations; while the lightning, presenting almost one continued sheet of dazzling fire, intermingled with, and darting forth innumerable streaks of blue vivid flame, that tore off the limbs, and sometimes shattered the enormous trunks of the trees, scattering their broken fragments in a thousand directions, exhibited, at times, the appearance of a suspended lake of widely agitated fire, that beggar'd all description. What a variety of forms and frightful apparitions was such a night calculated to conjure up in an unreflecting mind; all the terrors of hell seemed to have broken forth, and each clamouring for precedence, the air was completely ignited, and the fumes of sulphur scarce permitted the breath to pass freely from the lungs, and the eye, the ear, the imagination were all pained with the variety of confused sights, sounds and forebodings, that seemed to have taken nature by surprise, and to have thrown this isolated world into one mass of desolation. The storm began by degrees to abate its fury, and our traveller arose from his knees, where he had unconsciously placed himself, in an attitude of devotion, imploring Heaven for mercy from the infuriated elements; he cast his eyes upon the watch which he had drawn from his pocket, and the hour-hand pointed to twelve—overcome with anxiety and watching, he, for the first time, stretched his limbs upon the moss, whereon he had stood, and which still continued dry; wrapped warmly in his cloak, he soon fell into a confused sleep, while the scenes he had already witnessed, were again passed in review.

He beheld the lightnings again streaming around him, and the thunder again echoed in his ear, and for once, he beheld the wretches who would murder him for the sake of gain; they had lurked in the thicket near him during the violence of the storm, and they now crept out from their hiding places to assassinate their sleeping victim; they approached with cautious steps—their countenances were agitated with fear and destruction—they already bend over their sleeping sacrifice, and the lightning gleams along the polished blade as its uncovered point hangs over his bosom; he dreams they murder him; he feels the cold blade enter the soft substance of his heart, and beholds the blood follow the reeking edge as they draw it out to plunge it still deeper in; he struggles in his sleep; he starts violently up and shrieks with horror. Oh! what a burden does that shriek remove from his affrighted soul—it causes him to awake, when he finds it is but the vision of a dream; his breath again returns, and his hands unclench themselves, while they wipe the big drops of cold sweat from his forehead. He again settles himself, and though unwilling, his exhausted frame is once more sunk in slumber, and again he dreams. The fiends in human shape, who had shrunk back on his awakening, now come forward with a stronger determination to execute their horrid purpose; they begin; their hands already clutch their victim, when, in the moment of death, Heaven intervenes, and they view with amazement the awful chasm that opens in the clouds above them; a voice, that shakes the earth, seems to exclaim "forbear!" while at the instant, a bolt, red with uncommon fire, bursts from above, and spreading around, in its rapid flight, an effulgent glare, hisses over the scene of death, and in the next instant, all is wrapt in total silence.

* * * * * * * * *

In the morning, the traveller awoke with the first beams of day; the clouds had dispersed, and the clear blue and bright sky was smiling in gentle splendor before him; the breeze scarcely moved the rain-drops from the leaves—and a little robin was thrilling its sweet notes on the bough directly over his head, and almost within reach of his hand. He arose to proceed on his journey, when on turning himself around, he beheld with sickening horror, the blackened corses of the two beings with whom he had parted at the inn. * * *

SENTIMENTAL FRAGMENT.

"The tear of the morning hangs on the thorn, and impearls the rose. In the day of my joy, my cheek likened to the blushing beauty of that charming flower, and though it has long since lost its crimson, it still retains a partial similitude—for the tear is on it. But, alas! no cheering sun exhales my sorrow, and the chrystal which stole forth in the morning from my eye-lids, holds its place at the midnight hour." "And is love," said I, "the canker-worm, that has preyed on thy beauty? Does that torturing passion make thee shed the ceaseless tear?" "No," replied Lucilla; "love gave me all its choicest blessings—during five years I rioted in them, and this world was a Heaven to me. William, it is true, is no more, but he died in the field of honour—he is recorded with those heroes who fought and fell for their country. I bathed his wounds—his last was breathed forth in my bosom. I wept the briny tears of honest sorrow—but I had my consolation—my William loved none but me, and he still lived in the blessed image which he left me of himself. It was my duty, and soon became my sole delight, to point out to the darling boy the path in which his sire had trodden, and to instill into his expanding mind an emulation of parental virtue. His young breast felt the glowing flame, and he was wont to weep when I had led him to the grave which glory had dug for his father.—But he too is taken from me—he sleeps beneath this turf, which I adorn with flowers—here my fancy feeds my sorrow, and this sacred shrine of affection I shall daily visit, till weary nature conducts me to my husband and my child." * * *"

THE INFLEXIBLE FATHER.

In the year 1526, James Lynch Fitz-Stephen, merchant, being elected mayor of Galway, in Ireland, sent his only son commander of one of his ships to Bilboa in Spain, for a cargo of wine.—Former dealings at this place were the means of recommending the father's credit, which young Lynch took advantage of, to secrete the money for his own use, which his father entrusted him with for the purchase of the cargo. The Spaniard, who supplied him on this occasion, sent his nephew with him to Ireland to receive the debt, and establish a further correspondence. The young men, who were much of an age, sailed together with that seeming satisfaction which congenial situations generally create among mankind. Open and generous, the Spaniard anticipated the pleasures which he should enjoy with such a friend, in a place then remarkable for qualities which we are now no longer to look for but in the narrative of other times. The ship proceeded on her voyage; and as every day must bring them nearer the place of destination, and discover the fraud intended by Lynch, he conceived the diabolical resolution of throwing his friend overboard. After sounding the sentiments of the hands on board, he brought the major part of them over to his purpose, by promise of reward, and the rest by fear. On the night of the fifth day, the unfortunate Spaniard was violently seized in his bed, and thrown overboard.—A few days more brought them to port: his father and friends received him with joy, and in a short time bestowed a sufficient capital to set him up in business. Security had lulled every sense of danger, and he proposed himself to a beautiful girl, the daughter of a neighbour, in marriage. His terms were accepted, and the day appointed which was to crown his yet successful villainy, when one of the sailors, who had been with him on the voyage to Spain, was taken ill, and finding himself at the point of death, sent for the father, and communicated a full relation of the horrid deed his son had committed on the high seas. The father, though struck speechless with astonishment and grief, at length shook off the feelings which incline the parent to natural partiality. "Justice shall take its course," said the indignant magistrate; and he, within a few minutes, had his son seized, with the rest of the crew, and threw them into prison. They all confessed the crime; a criminal process was made out against them, and in a few days, a small town in the west of Ireland beheld a sight parallelled by very few instances in the history of mankind: a father sitting in judgment, like another Lucius Junius Brutus, on his son! and, like him too, condemning him to die as a sacrifice to public justice! "Were any other but your wretched father your judge, (said the inflexible magistrate,) I might have dropped a tear over my child's misfortunes, and solicited for his life, though stained with murder; but you must die! These are the last drops which shall quench the sparks of nature; and if you dare hope, implore that Heaven may not shut the gates of mercy on the destroyer of his fellow creature."

He was led back to prison, and a short time appointed for his execution. Amazement sat on the face of every one within this little community, which at most did not consist of more than three thousand people. The relations of the unhappy culprit surrounded the father; they conjured him by all the solicitude of nature and compassion to spare his son. His wretched mother, whose name was Blake, flew in distraction to the heads of her own house, to rescue her from the ignominy his death must bring on their name. They armed, to deliver him from prison; when his father being informed of their intention, had him conveyed to his own house, which he surrounded with the officers of justice. He made the executioner fasten the rope to his neck: "you have but little time to live, my son said he; let the care of your soul employ the few moments; take the last embrace of your unhappy father!"

He ordered the rope to be well secured to a window and compelled the constables to throw the body out; a few minutes put an end to his existence. Under the window in Lombard street, to this day, a skull and bones carved in black marble, are to be seen, which the father put as a *memento mori.* Succeeding times looked upon an act with astonishment, which the productions of the arts in this country should perpetuate with statues.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

WILLIAM SATTERTHWAITE.

William Satterthwaite is said to have been educated at one of the English universities. He afterwards kept a country school. One of his female pupils having on some occasion become belated in her return home in the evening, and apprehending some difficulty from her mistress on that account, was induced to return to her teacher for advice. She opened her case to him, and he proposed that she should tarry that night at the school house: acceding to this offer, William made a second proposal—that they become man and wife. To this article no objection appearing, they accomplished the ceremony between themselves—God and all the good angels being called upon to witness their engagement. After passing the night together, they began to reflect upon their new situation, and the probability of difficulty from the wife's master and mistress: they resolved as the best expedient, to escape early towards the next seaport and there embark for America.—Landing at Philadelphia, we next find them residing in Bucks county;—they had no children, and appeared to live together unhappily. The old woman often tried William's patience by her ungovernable temper; and once in a wicked fit put poison into his porridge to get him out of the way, but being discovered in time her attempt was frustrated. William regretted that he had called upon the witnesses mentioned, at his marriage, and declared if he ever married again, his witnesses should be the devil and the bad angels, so that if he found it convenient to break his engagement he need not be afraid that they would punish him for it. He sometimes kept school, and employed himself at other times in writing—particularly poetry, having a taste for that species of writing. Of his productions, some pieces were printed—such as have come to the knowledge of the writer of this article, were "Mysterious Nothing," "Elegy on Jeremiah Langhour," and "A Religious Allegory of Life and Futurity," addressed to Youth. The time of his death occurred probably about 1750 or perhaps later.

The late Dr. Watson, of Buckingham, in a short manuscript which he left, speaks of Satterthwaite as follows:—"Mysterious Nothing, by the author of Contempt on Revenge, published, perhaps, in 1738, by William Satterthwaite, who was born in England, received a good school education in his native country, and lived some time at the place now occupied by Thomas Hambleton, by the river, in the vicinity of Newhope, which he named Temple Bar, and the hill above Copper Nose.

"A Religious Allegory of Life and Futurity, addressed to the youth, by Mr. Satterthwaite.—There are many good sentiments and fine lines in this piece; but much of the language appears too bold, and not well adapted to the subject. The writer was a great admirer of the Latin and Greek poets, and endeavoured in his compositions to imitate their lofty and strong figures and sonorous numbers." L.

THE IRON MASK.

Translated from "Le Siecle de Louis XIV."

Some months after the death of this minister, (Cardinal Mazarine, 1661) an event happened of a most extraordinary nature, and what is no less surprising, unknown to any of our historians. A gentleman unknown, was in the most secret manner carried prisoner to the castle in the island of St. Margaret upon the coast of Provence. His stature was above the common, and of a noble and beautiful presence. This prisoner was during the whole journey in a mask, which had the chin-piece so contrived with steel springs, that he could eat and drink without pulling it off; and his keepers had orders to kill him if he ever unmasked. He remained in that island, until an officer of great trust named St. Mars, the governor of Pignerol, was made governor of the Bastile in 1690, who went to bring him from the island of St. Margaret and conduct him to the Bastile, still masked as before. Before his removal from that island, the marquis of Louvois went thither to see him and treated him with such respect that he did not offer to sit down in his presence. He was lodged in the best apartment in the Bastile, and nothing was refused him that he pleased to call for. His taste turned chiefly upon having linen and laces of the finest kind, and he was entertained in the grandest manner, the governor seldom sitting down while with him. An old physician belonging to the Bastile declared, that he had never seen his face, tho' he had often examined his tongue and other parts of his body; that he was extremely well made, his skin a little upon the brown, and such a tone of voice as interested every body in his favour; but that he never complained of his condition, or allowed any one to see who he was. A famous surgeon, says our author, who is son-in-law to the physician I speak of, will testify every thing I have said; and Mr. de Bernaville, successor to St. Mars, has often confirmed it. This unknown gentleman, he adds, died in 1704, and was buried in the night time, in St. Paul's church yard; and what must increase our astonishment is, that no man of any figure in Europe disappeared when this gentleman was sent to the island of St. Margaret. Mr. de Chamillard says, he was the last minister intrusted with this surprising secret; and his son-in-law, marshal de la Fe econd of the name, has told me, that when his her-in-law was upon his death-bed, he had upon s knees begged of him to inform him, who this ntleman was, who was never known by any her name than that of "the man with the iron ask!" but his answer was, that it was a secret f state which he had sworn never to reveal. Mr. oltaire does not so much as make a conjecure who this person was; but whoever he was, it eems probable, that he was kept incog. from the ay of his birth to the day of his death.

[We give the following an insertion with pleasure, and to show our own opinion on the subject, will make an extract from the editorial article we had prepared for the occasion, but which was laid aside, to give place for the account of the meeting. That account was the only one received, and as it appeared necessary to meet the expectations of many, particularly some half a dozen old bachelors, who seemed to take much interest in the affair, we gave it an insertion. We then observed, we were confident our fair readers would view with disgust the attempts that were made to bring this subject (the bachelors' tax) into agitation, especially as implicating themselves, or connecting their feelings, in any way, with this thrice-told, thread-bare tale. That the law for raising a "tax" for the purpose of creating a fund for any laudable purpose may be expedient, they are not disposed, we believe, to question. It certainly appears proper that some, who are in affluent circumstances, and without dependants, should be made to contribute something to the good of that society of which they would otherwise be unworthy and unmanly members; but on the other hand, its enforcement on those in the humbler walks of life, especially whose earnings are devoted to the sacred claims of parental, or the endearing ties of kindred affection, would be impolitic and unjust in the extreme. Hence, it follows that a "tax" would be every way reasonable, provided the law was so framed as to award equal and impartial justice to all. In regard to the latter of these two classes, those who, though unmarried, are nevertheless engaged in the social concerns of life, perhaps smoothing and comforting the paths of age, shedding around its decline the blushing tints of affection and kindness, or in binding together the more young and tender plants, which might otherwise be scattered and exposed to all the adverse blasts of a rude and too often unfeeling world—though they may bear the appellation of "Bachelors," are yet deserving of more honorable mention. With respect to those who prefer, either from the inclinings of nature, or perversion of better feelings, the tavern to the domestic fire-side, and the company of tipplers to the society and conversation of woman, they are unworthy the noble and refined enjoyments which they thus prove themselves incapable of appreciating. It is a question, we think, whether our wise law-givers would not better show their wisdom, by adopting measures that might have a tendency to alleviate the miseries of many who have already entered on that holy state from whence there is no return—of preventing, in some degree, the rash and imprudent marriages, which too often occur, and, in the end, bring forth repentance and sorrow—"matches that are made up of that ridiculous passion which hath no being but in play-books and romances."

But what have legislators to do with the matter at all? Can they pretend to make us happier? Can they add a single quality to a bad or diminish the beauty of a good temper? Can they bid the Ethiopian change his skin? Or can they add to the number of those good wives whom the poet describes? The wife

"That like a jewel hath hung for twenty years
About his neck, yet never lost her lustre;
Of her that loves him with that excellence
That angels love good men with."

Reason and common sense exclaim, no; for, in the language of the same author,

"Marriage is a matter of more worth
Than to be dealt in by attorneyship;
For what is wedlock forced, but a hell—
An age of discord and continual strife;
Whereas the contrary bringeth forth bliss,
And is a pattern of celestial peace."]

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Editors,

I am fully aware of the difficulty you have to encounter, in selecting pieces for publication, and I do not wish my observations to be considered as censorious to you—your valuable paper affords much amusement to many of our sex; but when we find its columns devoted to sarcasms, calculated, in some measure, to obliterate the dignity of the female character, the query naturally arises, why is it that men, who pride themselves for the superiority of *their* mental endowments, should take pleasure in lessening the value of *our's?* I cannot suppose that productions of the kind alluded to, can be a source of gratification to men of enlightened minds; neither do I suppose any one will believe our sex so presumptuous, as to call "a meeting for the purpose of supporting the Legislature in their proceedings;" consequently, we must entertain the opinion, that it was feigned by some consequential youth, who has a better opinion of his own abilities, than any one else has of them, (as there is no display of talent in the whole communication,) or by a disappointed Bachelor. Does it add any thing to morality, to see our sex stigmatized in the public papers so frequently, by the names of "Long-tongue, Frizzle, &c.?" Are we in reality more fond of talking, and in a frivolous manner, than you, or is it only a tradition from father to son? Why should such sentiments be kept alive, if there is no cause for it? Go into the daily circles of young and old men—what are the subjects of conversation? Do they enter on literary and scientific disquisitions; or is it on their business, and the common occurrences of the day? If the *latter*, why are we to be ridiculed for conversing occasionally on our affairs! If the circles were to be compared, I imagine silence would as often be found among the *female* as *male* companies—Is there not a slight respect due to mothers, wives and sisters, for their many kind offices, both in health and sickness? Why then wish to deprive them of the dignity and esteem which is justly their's, as a part of the rational family?—Newspapers like your's are seized with avidity by young persons, and many excellent sentiments might be, and, I doubt not, often are, implanted in the youthful mind, but how soon are they eradicated, or forgotten, for a time at least, on the appearance of pieces similar to the one alluded to. Look into a family of brothers and sisters—what exultation is perceptible in the boys, when they find any thing that exalts the opinion of *their* talents and standing over their sisters; many have witnessed it. But let us take a brief view of the communication, and see if the *Trompeur* has not overshot his mark. It would be best for writers to make *plausible* representations. Why should the age be lessened, if the meeting was *acknowledged* to be for "Old Maids!"—it is not at all probable that a woman, at the age of 40, could (even if she wished it) pass for a girl of 18: and did writer not forget, that if "lap-dogs" are fashionable, the present mode of dressing would not admit even a "*pocket*," without "a lap-dog"—how then could one be so concealed as to be forgotten by his mistress? I did not know that "cats" were a fashionable play-thing for ladies; but I suppose the more *disgusting* the objects, the better they suit our author's purpose; yet let him remember, that when we leave school, we lay aside our satchels, and in our common reticules, "a huge large cat," would be burthensome and uneasy, even if it could be crowded in so as to close the clasp; and finally, let man be mindful, that when woman enters on an enterprise, her spirit is firm and persevering—so had they determined on so presuming a design, the converse of an hour would not have been the means of defeating their intention.

A. C.

From the New York National Advocate.

MATRIMONY.—A bill has been introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature, to tax bachelors, which has produced considerable excitement among the happy creatures, who are determined not to be bullied into matrimony, by any legal process. I do not think that bachelors are well treated. If they remain single, they are taxed to pay for the feather beds of the married couples; and if they marry, we find them paragraphed thus in the newspapers: "*Married, Mr. A. B. aged 40, to Miss C. D. aged 20.*" Now, under favour, I dont see such a vast disparity of years between the couple, to render such a warning paragraph necessary. Let me tell you, that between a hale man of 40 and a puny girl of 20, the man is the youngest. Now in the following marriage, I grant ye there is something to laugh at.

At Williamsburg, (Illinois,) Gen. JOHN EDGAR, of New-Jersey, an officer of the Revolution, aged 90 years, to Miss ELIZA STEVENS, aged 16 years.

"Ah, here is, indeed, disparity! actual swindling, in Love's calender. It is a shame for that old revolutionary cock'd hat to cheat a poor girl thus.

My great grand uncle, who was a venerable Rabbi, at Strasburg, with a long flowing silver beard, undertook to fall in love at the age of 80, with a pretty little brunette of 16. The girl consented—but on the day of marriage she repented, and got a fit of the ague at the approach of winter, or rather at this union of May and December, and in a flood of tears, refused to repair to the altar, when all things were ready. "What's her objections," said my great grand uncle, who was dressed in white satin for the occasion. "She complains of your age, sir," said the bride's maid "Oh, is that all," said he; "tell her the longer she waits the older I am growing." She dried her tears and was married and happy.

I dont think that legislative provisions are calculated to aid matrimony—or that the publication of the ages of the parties will deter marriages in which there may be a disparity of years. Cupid's arrows would be dull indeed, and the little God robbed of all his archness, if Hymen should lead none to the altar but sweet 18 and manly 25.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

SMALL POX.

Messrs. Editors,

Although a number of communications have appeared in the public prints respecting vaccina, yet, as far as I have observed, very little has been attempted by them to secure the public confidence in the only agent under Heaven whereby they can be saved from the danger of small pox. A writer in your paper of the 30th inst. states, that he has seen a case of the disease which has excited so much alarm in the city and its vicinity, and that "it is positively the small pox;" but he does not inform us whether the person he saw has ever went through the vaccine disease or not; if he had not, we have no kind of hesitation in admitting that he might have laboured under small pox; but, if he had ever been *successfully* vaccinated, we must, until we have some proof that genuine small pox can take place after vaccina, be permitted to doubt the correctness of his observation. Perhaps it may not be uninteresting to your readers to see some of the reports of distinguished men, both in this country and Europe, concerning the efficacy of vaccination, as a preventive of small pox. I will, therefore, extract a few of them for their perusal:

"In Copenhagen, above five thousand five hundred persons died of small pox between 1788 and 1800; after this, vaccination was introduced, and from 1802 to 1818, only one hundred and fifty-eight died of that disease in the whole Danish dominions."

"From 1804 to 1818, it is computed that twenty three thousand one hundred and thirty-four lives have been saved in London by vaccination, compared with the effects of inoculation in the preceding fifteen years."

"In Bavaria, almost every child is vaccinated. In 1800 no less than sixteen hundred and nine persons died of small pox. From 1809 to 1818, vaccination being general, not one died of small pox."

"In Prussia, forty thousand died annually of small pox before the introduction of vaccination. In 1817, the deaths from small pox were under three thousand, although considerable accessions of territory had been made. Vaccination is enforced by law."

"One hundred thousand persons were vaccinated in India by M Dubois and others, not one of whom took the small pox afterwards."

"During nineteen years, only two cases, having any resemblance to small pox, have occurred in the vaccination patients of the London Foundling Hospital."

"In the Royal Military Asylum, where children of soldiers, to a great number, are brought up, not a case of even the mildest small pox has occurred after vaccination."

"The preventive operation of good vaccine virus is, on the most moderate estimate, as certain and efficacious against the small pox, as the small pox is against itself, in either the inoculated or natural form."

"One of the foreign vaccine establishments reports, that of two millions six hundred and seventy-one thousand six hundred and sixty-two persons, who had been properly vaccinated, only seven had afterwards the small pox."

A sufficient number of quotations have been made, it is presumed, to satisfy even the most sceptical, of the power of cow pock, to prevent the danger otherwise arising from that most to be dreaded of diseases, the small pox. That vaccination does not secure the individual upon whom it has been practised from an eruptive disease resembling, at first, small pox, and originating from exposure to the contagion of that disease, we admit; but it so modifies the action of variolus infection, that it is cut short before the period of danger naturally commences; and in many instances, is so mild as not to require any medical treatment.

The above extracts were taken from Dr. Mitchel's "Inquiry into the present state of Vaccination," published in the 5th vol. of the Medical Recorder; and, to conclude, we beg leave to propose to our citizens a question which that gentleman asks, viz:

"Is it not better that vaccination should prevail, even though every vaccinated individual should experience an attack of small pox, so modified as scarcely ever to prove fatal, than that one in every three hundred of the human race should be made the certain victim of variolus inoculation?"

VACCIOLA.

SORE THROAT, *from cold.*—At this season of the year, when common colds are prevalent, a better remedy cannot be prescribed for a *soreness* or *inflammation* of the *inside of the throat*, which often attends a severe *catarrh*, than the following:

Mix a wine-glass-full of good Calcined Magnesia and Honey, to the consistence of paste, or jelly, and take a tea-spoonful about once an hour through the day, for a day or two. It is *cooling*, *healing*, and a very gentle *cathartic*.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

DEATH OF RIEGO.

Hold maniac!—hold thy reckless blow—
Give not the patriot band to death!
Full wide a nation's sorrows flow,
A nation sighs in every breath.

Alas! too late, must pity's eyes
Implore and warn thee to beware;
She shrieks to mark yon gibbet rise,
And see thy victim perish there!

The blood that clots thy tyrant brow,
Shall put thy crumbling crown to shame;
Whilst a wrong'd people's curses flow,
In scorn to wrap thy perjur'd name.

O! thou hast done one crimson deed,
Whose stain upon thy soul shall sit
Till death shall bid its fibres bleed,
And Riego's spirit round thee flit!

Think not, to stem th' usurping tide
Thy hands impel, shall fearful rush;
Or unaveng'd thy country's pride
Expire in nature's parting gush.

No!—the foul blot thy brow shall wear
High o'er the tott'ring gem of state;
A beacon to the souls that dare
Pronounce the faded bauble's date.

And whether on *embroider'd* couch
Or scaffold red thy form shall lie;
The murder'd soldier's clay-cold touch,
Shall freeze the coward, loth to die!

In that stern hour, a brother's tears,
A wife's fond prayers, their aid shall bring,
To shake with more than mortal fears,
The *fool*, the *traitor*, and——the king!

But thou, whose sword shall gleam no more,
Impetuous rushing 'midst the foe—
Peace to thy shade!—and from thy gore,
Shall wreaths for future chieftains grow!

A nation's tears shall steep thy grave,—
The yew and laurel guard its sod;
And from their leaves that o'er thee wave,
Each trickling drop wear hues of blood!

But there's a mutt'ring voice afar,
Shall swell, e'er long, a mighty blast;
When vengeance, on her flying car,
Demands atonement for the past!

Then thy pale foes shall vainly seek
To hide before her dreaded form;
And demons in their ears shall shriek—
"Lo, Riego! Riego! rides the storm!"

MONTGARNIER.

European Intelligence.

Fears were entertained at Lloyd's that a vessel going from London for St. Petersburg, with £120,000 in specie had been lost. The whole was the property of Mr. Rothschild, and only £50,000 insured.

Mr. Irving, the celebrated preacher is again in London, and the concourse of people at the Caledonian Chapel is as great as usual. He has commenced a series of discourses on Christian Duties, particularly that of Divine Worship.

Col. Light who was severely wounded in defending the heights of Corunna, against the French in the late Spanish war, has arrived in England. He states that Morillo wished much to have him shot, but that the French General interfered and saved him from the sanguinary Spaniard.

PEDESTRIANISM.—West, the old Windsor pedestrian, in England, on the 16th November, walked 72 miles, from Hyde Park to the 36th mile stone on the Bath road, and back, in 11 minutes less than 16 hours. Verrall, at Horsham, was walking 1000 miles in 20 days, and had performed his 50 a day with apparent ease.

A human skull, with teeth entire, was lately found in France, enclosed in a piece of sandstone, of recent calcareous marine formation.

The British Ministry declined dining with Mr. Waithman, the new Lord Mayor. He was the friend and the agent of the late Queen Caroline.

The King of France entered his 69th year on the 17th of November, when he received the usual congratulations, &c.

Female Heroines.—The Paris papers received lately at New-York, state, that the Island of Ægina is defended by two vessels commanded by Greek females. A young and beautiful woman of Romeliote, only 21 years of age, is also mentioned as having lately appeared at Athens, in the Albanian costume, at the head of a band of 1000 soldiers, raised by herself for the purpose of fighting against the Turks.

The king of England visited Drury Land Theatre on the 3d Dec. The throng is said to have been prodigious—Not a seat could be obtained at an early hour in the morning, and the men who opened the pit doors had their lives insured, it is said, at the expence of the Theatre.

There was a severe storm in the neighborhood of Liverpool, on 3d December by which considerable damage was done, both at sea and land. Several vessels went ashore during the gale. The remains of the crew of an American vessel, name unknown, which was upset at sea, landed at Holyhead. The crew were originally 15 in number, 10 of whom perished, one by one, with fatigue and hunger, having clung to the wreck until their strength was exhausted. The survivors were 16 days upon the wreck, eight of which they were without food.

MINA.—This gallant Spanish General, the last who gave up the defence of the Constitution, was received, on his landing at Plymouth, in England, with the most lively enthusiasm. The populace took the horses form the carriage and drew it to the Royal Hotel, and there again greeted him with loud acclamations, after which he was visited by the principal inhabitants of the place. It was reported in England that Mina would publish a history of the campaign in Catalonia, from the entrance of the French to the capitulation at Barcelona, with some interesting pieces on the negotiations with Marshal Moncey.

A letter from an American at Gibraltar, dated Nov. 27, contains the following:

"The Russian Minister at Madrid, is said to talk loud of the United States as the source of all the revolutionary principles which trouble so much the crowned heads of Europe. The English are evidently courting our friendship, in hope, no doubt, of a co-operation with them in their expected contest. Two 74's are here, having brought the 12th regiment of Infantry to this place, and will take on board the 27th for the West Indies—they are said to have been fitted out in a great hurry."

From the New York Patriot.

ROMANTIC ADVENTURE.

We mentioned, some time since, that about twenty Greeks had been taken at sea by a Turkish ship, and sent into Smyrna—at which place, they were heavily ironed, and put on board a vessel for Constantinople. When they arrived at Muhalich, they were put on board of a vessel navigated by seventeen Turks, which reached Coumcapi in the night, and came up under the walls of the Seraglio. Only three Turks remained on deck—the others, having deposited their arms there, had gone below to amuse themselves. The Greeks were at the bottom of the hold; their chains had been knocked off, and they were bound only with cords, ready to be landed on the following day. The leader of the Greeks soon made a calculation of what might be done in these circumstances, which, although nearly desperate, seemed to offer some hope. He moved himself, therefore, so near one of his companions that he could reach him; and by his assistance, partly by force, partly by biting with his teeth, his cords were soon loosed. Once at liberty himself, it required but a short time to free all his countrymen, and this was effected without the least noise or suspicion. Having taken possession of the vessel, they dressed themselves in the clothes of the Turks; and as their beards had grown long during their captivity, there was little risk of being detected They, therefore, made sail just at day-break and disappeared

But a new danger was to be encountered at the Dardanelles, where they were hailed from the shore and ordered to stop. They replied in the Turkish language, that the current was too strong, and that they were bearing dispatches from the Grand Signior to the squadron—and were allowed to proceed. In a short time they arrived before the second fort, which they passed in the same manner. At Tenedos they were exposed to a still greater danger: it was broad day light, and a Turkish frigate bore down upon them; but they had the presence of mind to show themselves boldly on deck, and to pass under the guns of the fort. This hardy and ingenious manœuvre succeeded to a wonder: the frigate, convinced that they were Turks, hove to, to wait for them; but they seized the first opportunity to set sail and take advantage of the wind, which still continued favourable—After this they encountered a Spezziote vessel, which fired into them, supposing they were Turks. They at length made themselves known, and accompanied the Spezziote ship to Ipsara, where they arrived safe and sound, after a deliverance almost miraculous, and a voyage of five days—The *Oriental Spectator*, a paper opposed to the Greeks, says that this narrative may be relied on as authentic.

From the New Haven (Conn.) Journal of Jan. 20.

Disgraceful Outrage.—On the night of Wednesday, the 7th inst. the grave of a respectable female in Orange cy., who died at the age of 19, and was buried on New-Year's day, was robbed of the body. The outrage was detected on Sabbath morning, by the father of the deceased, and early on Monday morning the Medical College in this city was searched, under authority of a warrant procured for the purpose. Fortunately the body was found unmutilated, to the great gratification of the parents and friends of the deceased, as well as of the citizens of Orange and New Haven. It was reconveyed to the residence of the parents, under every mark of respect and attention from the citizens, which an occasion so peculiar and interesting could excite; and on the day following was re-interred in the presence of a numerous concourse of friends and neighbors in the garden of the father. The audience were addressed in a solemn and appropriate manner, by the Rev. Mr. Stebbins, who assisted in the solemnities of the occasion.

The civil authorities immediately proceeded to the investigation of the transaction with a view to detect and punish the offenders. We understand that suspicions at once rested upon a man who had been employed about college, who has finally confessed his guilt, and to screen himself, has implicated a member of the institution, who has fled for his safety. At present, we do not feel at liberty to mention names, but we understand that the student implicated, was invited into the family of the Rev. Mr. Stebbins to spend New-Year's, and as the funeral happened on that day, he could not but have witnessed the peculiar sympathy manifested by the family of Mr. Stebbins for that of the deceased. Under these circumstances, the guilt of the offender is peculiarly aggravated, and under *any* circumstances, the indignation of an injured community could not have been more justly excited.

☞ A Proclamation has been issued by the Mayor of New Haven, offering a reward of $300 for the discovery of the offenders.

A letter from a gentleman at Washington City, published in the New York Statesman, after giving a description of a large party at Secretary Calhoun's, says—"Among the throng of the Secretary's visitants, none attracted a larger share of attention, than three chiefs of the Cherokee tribe of Indians, who are at Washington, on business with the government. They are all remarkably good looking men, being fine models, both in size and feature. One of them was pronounced to be the handsomest man at the party. They were well dressed in the ordinary costume of citizens, and appeared polite and gentlemanly in their deportment. The *Ridge*, one of the delegation, had with him his little daughter, about 10 or 12 years old, who is perfectly the child of nature, and whose artless manners excited great interest and attention. She was dressed in a neat plaid, with her head ornamented with a wreath of flowers, beads and plumes. A large dark eye, possessing uncommon brilliancy, animation and mildness, gave to this little brunette of the wilderness an irresistible charm; and I could not but reflect, that she may hereafter, "like another Helen, fire another Troy; that her beauty may lead to wars between rival chiefs, and the story of her loves form a theme for some future Campbell or Chateaubriand. Her affection and respect for her father, were very striking, her hand being commonly clasped in his. Her ear was charmed with the music of the piano, and some of the ladies could not resist her artless persuasions, to gratify her with a number of tunes."

A curious fact.—In one ward of this city, (says the Hudson Whig,) there was $11 and a few cents subscribed for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers, who had lost their all, at Wiscasset and Alna—(our own fellow citizens)—and been reduced to the last extremity of wretchedness and misery, by a destructive conflagration; but for the relief of the Greeks, who live upwards of 4000 miles off, and of whom we know little, either of their christianity or *civilization*, this same ward has given about $200. The maxim that "charity begins at home," appears to have been reversed in this instance. So much stronger is enthusiasm than sympathy.

Explosion.—On Friday morning last, between the hours of one and two o'clock, the Powder Mill and Drying House of Mr. Peter Smith, near Sumney town, unfortunately took fire as is supposed, says the Norristown Herald, from the heat of the stove, and fifteen hundred weight of powder blew up with a terrible explosion. All the buildings connected with the powder mill were destroyed, but no lives were lost. The shock was felt by many citizens of the borough of Norristown, and supposed by some to be occasioned by an earthquake.

Curious Fact.—A man named Thomas Wheaton of Rochester, N. J. while cutting wood in a forest, slipped down a precipice, to the bottom of which he must have fallen, had he not grasped, and retained hold upon a grape vine. To this he clung with all the tenacity of despair, and being unable to regain a footing, by degrees lost all sense and animation—and remained thus suspended, at the distance of 25 feet from the ground, for two or three hours—until he was taken down by some waggoners. He remained insensible for several hours afterwards, but was finally restored.

A correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser, says there are now living in and near the city of New-York, four brothers and one sister, (natives of the state,) of the following ages, 72, 78, 86, 88, and 92 years, making together 416 years, and making an average of more than 83 years, for each person. It is doubted whether a similar instance of longevity is to be found in our country. The oldest enjoys the best health, and walks without a cane.

During the detention of Mr. Rodney, at Rio Janeiro, whence he was to take passage to Buenos Ayres, the citizens of the United States, in that place, gave him a public dinner, at which Mr. Condy Raguet, our consul, presided, Mr. James Brickhead, vice president. The meeting was honoured with the presence of his Excellency F. V. Gomez, Commissioner from Buenos Ayres to the Brazilian Government, and his suite. The time passed off with much hilarity and the usual toasts were drank.

A STRANGER.

Woodbury, (N. J.) Jan. 21.—The waters of our good river Delaware were visited by an unusual guest for several days during the past week, which attracted the attention of some of our friends along shore, and on the 15th, instant, while the unexpecting creature was gliding along on the soft bosom of the water, near the Repaupa flood-gates, Mr. Jonas Steelman, with unerring aim, lodged a deadly charge in the body of the swimmer when it immediately sunk. By the bubbling up of a vast quantity of blood, Mr. S was enabled to discover where the animal went down, and descending into about three feet water and dragged up his prize, which proved to be a SEAL. It measured four feet four inches, long, and weighed sixty-one pounds.

The January Term of General Sessions for the city and county of New York, closed on Saturday.

Isaac Storms and James Fulton, were convicted of a conspiracy to cheat Capt. Lanfare of some wood. It appeared that the one represented himself as a cartman, and the other as a sawyer, and had engaged ten loads of wood of the captain—8 of which they carted away under the number of 1907, on the cart—which 8 loads they sold for 20 shillings the load—but not returning to take the other two, the captain became alarmed, and went to the Mayor's office to know the name of the cartman drawing No. 1907, when, to his astonishment, he was told that there was no licence of that number issued. They were sentenced to six months imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and to be placed on the tread mill.

The Vermont Sentinel remarks, that "the Presidential *spirit* still rages, and *shows itself* in all parts of our land. It has *raised up* various *little spirits*, some of which loudly vociferate, "caucus! caucus!" others "no caucus!"—Some say Adams was the first man; others Clay was before him—and that we shall all turn to Clay. There is an *appearance* of one rising out of a heap of treasure; another from the implement of war—a third from the condensed waters of the west—and a fourth from the smoke of a great battle—But we trust that these will all soon *vanish*, and that there will be *raised* from the archives of state, one whose elevation will be hailed with joy, *by the voice of the people.*

The author of *Waverly* has a curious method of informing the servant, of any articles which he may want, or any common office which he may wish them to perform. The contrivance, in which some perhaps may see more of ingenuity than utility, is this—he first bespeaks their attention by striking upon a bell, and then moves an index or hand to the article or person that he wants (a long board being fixed inscribed with "water, candles, breakfast, lunch, dinner, William, John, Robert, Betty, Molly," &c.) this motion of the index produces a corresponding motion of an index below, upon a board similarly inscribed, and thus Sir Walter receives what he wants with expedition, and at the same time relieves the servants from much trouble in going up and down the stairs.

Murder.—A shocking murder was perpetrated on the 9th inst. in Morgansville, Va. on the body of George Hood, a native of Scotland. He kept a blacksmith's shop, which had been several times robbed—missing a piece of bar iron, he found it in the shop of another blacksmith. He obtained a warrant against the person from whom the blacksmith purchased the bar—the culprit was taken up, and by the magistrate admitted to bail. The jury of inquest decided, that "the man who had been bailed on the preceding evening, was the cause of his death."

The mail stage from Philadelphia, for Baltimore, upset a few days ago, when several of the passengers received some trifling injury, among whom was Mr. David Brown, the Cherokee Missionary, who intended to deliver a public address at Baltimore, but would be prevented on this account.—The passengers state, that no blame whatever, can be attached to the driver, who is represented as an uncommon careful person.

A defalcation in the Treasury of Canada to the amount of £96,000 sterling, has come to light on the death of the Receiver General. That officer received his appointment from the king of England; and year after year, during his lifetime, defied the provincial legislature in all attempts to bring him to account. The people who paid the taxes thus, had no control after the money was collected. The defaulter is represented to have left great wealth in his family.

Weekly Compendium.

About half past 10 o'clock on Sunday night an alarm of fire, was heard through the city. It was caused by a house on fire, corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Vine street. The house was maliciously set on fire, as neither it nor the adjoining house have been occupied for some months.

Commodore Bainbridge arrived in this city on Tuesday, on his way for Norfolk, where he will preside at the Court Martial on Captain Smith.

Captain Biddle of the United States Navy, arrived here on Tuesday last, from Washington.

Two hundred and fifty two dollars were collected on Sunday in St. Andrew's Church for the aid of the Greeks, after a sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Bedell.

On Saturday evening last, the counting house of Mr. John Coulter, was robbed of between 70 and 80 dollars. It is supposed that the plunderer secreted himself in the store previous to its being closed.

An accident of a very melancholy nature occurred on Saturday last, to a person named Isaac Allen, who was employed in shingling a house in Front street, between Market and Arch, from which he fell into Water street, a distance of about four stories, and instantly expired.

The judiciary committee in the house of representatives of Pennsylvania, have reported a bill for establishing permanently the district court for the city and county of Philadelphia.

About 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, the Prisoners, confined in the Walnut-street Penitentiary, discovered smoke issuing from the eaves of a temporary building in the yard of the Women's apartment, used as a Wash House, the roof of which was soon on fire, which communicated to the Old Cells; but the accustomed activity of the Fire and Hose Companies arrested its progress before these buildings were very materially injured—the Prisoners were actively employed in rendering their services to extinguish the fire, and in every other respect behaved well—only one of them attempted to escape, but he was prevented and secured.

The number of vessels built, registered and licensed within the district of Philadelphia during the last year was forty-one, amounting in the aggregate to 3084 31-95 tons.

It is rumored at Washington, that the U. S. ship of the line North Carolina, now at the Navy Yard, Gosport, will, most probably, be the ship designated to proceed to France to convey to the United States, that early and fast friend of American liberty, the Marquis La Fayette.

Well of Salt Water.—East of Carlisle, in Illinois, a well has been lately discovered, from the waters of which Salts are made, of a quality and effect equal to the Epsom salts. The well will yield 100 gallons in a day, and produce at least 50 lbs. of pure salt.

The St. Francisville paper informs that on the evening of the 7th of December, the steam boat Hope, on her passage from New Orleans to Alexandria, struck on a snag about nine miles below that place, directly opposite the mouth of Sandy Creek, and sunk. She went down in about a minute and a half after striking. Fortunately no lives were lost.

The Woollen Factory of Messrs. Laforest, White, & Co. situated on the Brandywine, about seven miles above Wilmington, (Del.) was completely destroyed by fire on Monday evening last, together with all its machinery and a considerable quantity of goods. The fire communicated from the stove pipe to a combustible part of the building, and was not discovered until it had made too great progress to be extinguished.

It is stated, on the authority of a Committee of the Grand Jury of the county of Suffolk, in Mass. that the tendency of imprisonment for debt, is to harden the disposition of creditors—that the whole amount of debts and costs for which twelve persons were imprisoned in the county jail, was $150 91 cents. The original debt of one of the number was $2 17 cents, and the highest debt was $27.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, vs. Buckingham.—In this case in the Municipal Court, the defendant on Saturday was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, and give bonds for his good behaviour for one year, in the sum of five hundred dollars with two sureties. *From this sentence* the defendant has appealed to the Supreme Judicial Court.

A bill has passed the Senate of Maryland, for electing the electors of President and Vice President by a general ticket.

The board of Commissioners, says the National Intelligencer, under the article of the Treaty of Ghent which relates to deported slaves, is at present in session in the city of Washington, and all the members present.

On the 15th instant, several vessels arrived at New-York from Albany and Troy, a circumstance which had not occurred at that season of the year since 1757.

William W. Green has been appointed by the Legislature, Treasurer of the State of Delaware.

At a meeting of merchants at Boston, it was agreed to present a memorial to Congress in favor of a duty of 10 per cent. on sales by auction, and a committee of correspondence was appointed.

VEGETABLE MAMMOTH.—A turnip was raised the past season on the plantation of a gentleman near Vernon, Autauga county, Alabama, measuring three feet three inches in circumference, and weighing about twelve pounds.

Capt. Arthur A. Wells, of the packet sloop Fame, of Wilmington, (Del.) while beating up the creek against a strong head wind, on Tuesday afternoon, received a violent blow on the head from the jib sheet block, which knocked him overboard and before he could be taken up, he expired.—He has left an interesting family and numerous friends to lament his unhappy fate.

LIFE OF PINKNEY.—It is announced that HENRY WHEATON, Esq. an eminent practitioner of law, in the Supreme Court of the United States, has proposed to publish an "account of the life, writings, and speeches" of the late William Pinkney.

Resolutions passed by the Legislature of Alabama, proposing General Jackson as a suitable candidate for President of the United States, have been returned to that body with the Governor's dissent, as a matter "not fairly within the legitimate sphere of legislation."

A new Bank has been established by the Legislature of the State of Alabama, to be located at the seat of Government of the State, and to be called "The bank of the State of Alabama."

During the last year, the number of deaths in New York was 3444, of which 683, one fifth of the whole number, occurred from consumption.—Of these deaths, 462 were coloured persons.

The steam packet of New York, with her machinery, furniture, &c. was sold at Norfolk on the 14th inst. for $9,875, and was bid off by Mr. Rowland.

The Committee of the New-York Greek Fund, acknowledge the receipt of 671 dollars 75 cents, the amount of a contribution from the Officers, Instructor, Cadets and Citizens at West Point, to aid the Greeks in their struggle for independence.

The U. S. Ship Ontario, Capt. Chauncey; brig Spark, Lt. Com'd't John T. Newton; and schr. Weazel, Lt. Comd't Zantzinger, were to sail from Norfolk on Saturday morning, the Ontario for New York, and the Spark and Weazel for the West-India station.

The exports from the Havana during the year 1823, amounted to 895 834½ arrobas coffee and 300,206½ boxes sugar.

The Lehigh coal is probably, the purest of all ever yet discovered, containing 98 parts in 100 of pure carbon, or coal, and but 2 parts of earthy or other mineral matter.

The Legislature of Delaware have, *unanimously*, passed resolutions, condemning the conduct of Capt Biddle to Mr Rodney, and requesting their Representatives in Congress to use their endeavors to have an enquiry instituted into the Captain's behavior.

From a report made to the legislature of South Carolina, it appears there are in that state 254,478 slaves, which are valued at 77,343,400 dollars, being about 300 dollars each.

The dwelling-house owned and occupied by the Rev. Edward C. M'Guire, in Fredericksburg, Va. together with all the out-buildings attached thereto, we are sorry to state, were totally destroyed by fire on Monday evening week.

The Small Pox has made its appearance in New-Haven. Eighteen cases of small pox have occurred at Lexington, (Mass.) This disease has also appeared at Newark and Rahway, N. J.

Aerial Navigation.—It is stated in the Lexington, (Ky.) papers, that arrangements have been made by the inventor, for constructing a Capillary Engine, possessing a four horse power, and applicable to aerial navigation, which he expects to have completed in a month or six weeks.

Of the numerous hordes, collected from Europe, Asia, and Africa, to enslave Greece, more than 90,000 have perished on the soil which they came to drench in blood.

The premium of $100 for the design for the Clinton Vases, at New-York, has been awarded to Messrs. Fletcher & Gardiner, of this city.

The board of Commissioners, under the article of the Treaty of Ghent which relates to deported Slaves, is at present in session in Washington—all the gentlemen composing it being present.

Rhode Island Legislature.—The committee appointed to take an estimate of the rateable property of the state have reported the aggregate amount at $32,640,000—2,300,000 of which is in Providence, and 2,000,000 in Newport.

Another Duel has taken place near St. Louis, Missouri, which resulted in the death of a respectable young man named J. H. Hardy, a partner in the Missouri Fur Company. He was shot by Mr. Samuel Perry.

Pirates Captured.—By the arrival of the Ann Eliza Jane, Capt. Labousse, from Port-au-Prince, at New-York, we learn that a small Haytien schr. was fitted out at Saint Domingo, with a complement of forty men to cruize in the Mona passage, in search of a gang of pirates. After an absence of twelve days she returned having captured *twenty-two* pirates, and a considerable amount of coffee, indigo and hides.

The St. Charles, Missouri, papers inform us that the current of migration in that direction, has at no period been so strong since the year 1817, as during the late autumn.

Gen. William Paulding, Jun. has been elected to the office of Mayor of the city of New-York, in the place of Stephen Allen, Esq. removed.

The number of deaths in Boston the last year was 1154. Of these 544 were of adults, 380 children, 109 still born, and 121 age unknown. Males 631, Females 514. Of consumption 153. Fevers 91, old age 59. The number of deaths in 1822 was 1203, and in 1821, 1420.

* Samuel Smith, Esq. of Warwick, Orange county, New York, put an end to his existence last week, by cutting his throat. He was originally a shoemaker—rose to property and respectability—became a magistrate—was reduced again by misfortune, to his shop—and cut his throat to end his mortification. It would have been much wiser for him to have made three pair of shoes a day, until he should have regained his property.

Among the bills now before the South Carolina Legislature is one "to abolish DEATH and branding," substituting *whipping*, &c. Surely the Millennium must be rapidly approaching, at least in that quarter!

David C. DeForest, Esq. late Consul General from Buenos Ayres, now a resident at New Haven, Conn. completed his fiftieth year on the 10th inst. and had the pleasure of dining, at his table, with Mrs. Yale, of Derby, relict of Rev. Thomas Yale, aged 84, her daughter, Mrs. Wooster, aged 68—her daughter, Mrs. Tomlinson, aged 29—and her daughter, Miss Tomlinson, aged 7—the four last, of Huntington.

Capt. Dawson of the schr. Mexican, arrived at this port from Alvarado, reports that six days before he sailed, the Spanish fleet left Vera Cruz, short of provisions. The firing of the Castle on the town had nearly ceased, owing to a scarcity of powder.

The English frigate Thetis had arrived at Sacrificado direct from England, having on board Commissioners who were about starting for the interior when Capt. Dawson sailed.

Captain Van Dine, of the schr. Fly, arrived at New York, reports that Captain Smith, of the brig Orleans, had arrived at Alvarado from Vera Cruz, and informed that the Castle were in a state of starvation, and disturbances existed among the troops. They took from him all the provisions he could spare, and paid him for them.

A resolution is before the legislature of Ohio, the object of which is, the emancipation and colonization of the blacks of the Union, at the expense of the general government.

Mr. William Kelly, of Auburn, N. Y. being slightly indisposed, sent to a druggist for an emetic. Understanding that sixpence was the price of an emetic, he took that much worth in the morning, and died in the evening. The prescribing and portioning out of powerful medicines should be reserved for those acquainted with the extent of their operation.

Cotton.—The exports of cotton from Savannah the present season to the 11th inst. amounted to 31,040 bales Upland, and 95 Sea Islands. The exports to the same period, the last season, were 30,325 Upland, and 336 Sea Island.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, January 24, 1824.

The lines published in this paper on the 10th inst. beginning with "When Freedom on the battle storm," and which we took the liberty of recommending to the particular perusal of our readers, was copied into our columns from the National Journal, printed at Washington. We thought them at the time as possessing uncommon beauty. Within our recollection we have not any where seen, in the whole range of our reading, any thing of the kind superior to them, particularly the concluding verse.

* * *

Of all the cold calculating sentiments we have yet seen, those contained in an article which we have copied from the Hudson Whig, are the most ungenerous. The Greeks are here spoken of as "a people 4000 miles off," of "whose civilization or Christianity we know little or nothing!"—Is it then not known, that the Island of Scio, "the most wealthy, the most refined, the most literary spot of all Greece, where were libraries, such as few states in this union possess, and where ease and elegance had their favourite seat, until it became the theatre of a massacre such as is not to be parallelled in the history of the world"—that this city was burnt, and when the slaughter and burning was over, out of 140,000 inhabitants, nine hundred only were left—that 40,000 women and children were sold at Smyrna, into perpetual Slavery—and on the wharves of Boston, were not the utensils from the hearths of that polished, refined and literary people, sold for old metal!—Is it in the face of these things, that an American citizen can stop to talk of miles, and express an ignorance of their "civilization." That man is a day too late in this case, who would attempt to inculcate the policy that "charity begins at home," for the purpose of repressing that sympathy, which, we are convinced by many gratifying evidences, is not to be measured by distance, or chilled by the power of a cold-hearted philosophy. The sufferings, great as they certainly were, at Wiscasset and Alna, were mild, in their darkest features, when compared with those of the Greeks.

* * *

The speech of Mr. Webster, in support of the resolution mentioned in our last, occupies nearly five columns of the National Intelligencer. Mr. W. commenced by observing, he was apprehensive the excited expectations of the public mind, on the present occasion, would be disappointed. It was difficult, he said, on a subject connected with associations and recollections of Greece, to avoid some degree of warmth and enthusiasm, yet he was entirely sensible, that in gravely legislating on the present subject, those feelings must be chastised.

Mr W. said, that the policy of this government is pacific, but at the same time should be liberal, and went on to show, that in both of these characters it sanctioned the adoption of the resolution in question. In allusion to the Holy Alliance, he observes, that its doctrines go to prostrate the liberties of the entire civilized world. It advanced two principles, the enforcement of which was threatened by a million and a half of bayonets—one that all constitutional rights come from the crown—a principle which carried Europe back, at one remove, to the middle of the dark ages; the second, that the powers have a right to go to war to repress an example. What was to be the limit to such a principle? If it be allowed, what will become of our own example? But we cannot follow Mr. W. through his just exposition of the views and policy of this combination, which sets itself against the whole course of the human intellect, against the character of the age, and which would bring us back, at once, to all the oppression of the feudal system.

Their doctrine is advanced, and is supported with an immense force. The timid shrink and succumb. If it is not resisted here, and in one other spot, it will be resisted no where. Is it not time, he asks, to step forth, and at least to declare, that we condemn such monstrous opinions? We, as a nation, have precisely the same interest in international laws, as a private individual has in the laws of his country. It may be asked, what can we do? This thunder is at a distance. Would you have us go to war? No. But this reasoning mistakes the age. There is a force in public opinion, which will outweigh all the physical power that can be brought to oppose it. Public opinion is the great enemy to the Holy Alliance.

He mentions the Greeks as a case unique.—There has existed nothing like it before or since. Seven millions of civilized, enlightened, christian men, trampled into the very earth, century after century, by a barbarous, pillaging soldiery, and what has been the conduct of neighbouring nations—nations professedly Christians? It has been a disgrace to Europe. One word of the Congress of Verona would have delivered the whole nation; but it was their policy to withhold it, and further to oppose them, which they actually have done. Mr. W. then entered into a brief account of their revolution, their success, and asks have they not done much? Two hundred thousand have heroically laid down their lives, and what say the rest? "Some of our nation are yet alive, and we will all perish before we will yield up again our country to the oppressor." It may now be asked, will this resolution do them any good? Yes—it will do them much good. It will give them courage. It will assure them of the public sympathy, and will inspire them with fresh constancy. It will teach them that they are not forgotten by the civilized world. A further question remains—Is this measure pacific? It has no other character. It simply proposes to make a pecuniary provision for a mission—Nor can any nation of Europe take offence at such a measure. But if they would, shall we be withheld from an honest expression of liberal feeling? We are not, surely, yet prepared to purchase their smiles by a sacrifice of every manly principle. Dare any Christian Prince even ask us not to sympathise with a Christian nation, struggling against Tartar tyranny? We do not interfere—we break no engagements—we violate no treaties; with the Porte we have none.

This subject is one of such deep and general interest, that we have exceeded our limits in tracing, though, after all, but very imperfectly, Mr. W. through his able speech. Its sentiments are in accordance with those we have already entertained, and in part expressed on this subject.—We shall conclude this article by inserting the closing paragraph of Mr. Webster's remarks. It is an eloquent and manly appeal.

Mr. Chairman, there are some things which, to be well done, must be promptly done. If we even determine to do the thing that is now proposed we may do it too late. Sir, I am not of those who are for withholding aid when it is most urgently needed, and when the stress is past and the aid no longer necessary, overwhelming the sufferer with caresses. I will not stand by and see my fellow man drowning without stretching out a hand to help him, till he has by his own efforts and presence of mind reached the shore in safety, and then encumber him with aid. With suffering Greece, now is the crisis of her fate—her great, it may be, her last struggle. Sir, while we sit here deliberating, her destiny may be decided. The Greeks, contending with ruthless oppressors, turn their eyes to us, and invoke us by their ancestors, by their slaughtered wives and children, by their own blood, poured out like water, by the hecatombs of dead they have heaped up as it were to heaven, they invoke, they implore from us some cheering sound, some look of sympathy, some token of compassionate regard. They look to us as the great Republic of the earth—and they ask us by our common faith, whether we can forget that they are struggling, as we once struggled, for what we now so happily enjoy? I cannot say, sir, that they will succeed: that rests with Heaven. But for myself, sir, if I should to-morrow hear that they had failed—that their last phalanx had sunk beneath the Turkish cymetar, that the flames of their last city had sunk in its ashes, and that nought remained but the wide melancholy waste where Greece once was, I should still reflect, with the most heartfelt satisfaction, that I have asked you, in the name of seven millions of freemen, that you would give them at least the cheering of one friendly voice.

The committee then rose, and reported progress, and having had leave to sit again,

The House adjourned.

* * *

On a resolution offered by Mr. CLAY, in Congress, that the people of these states would not see without serious inquietude, any forcible interposition by the Allied Powers of Europe to reduce the former Colonies of Spain, &c. Mr. RANDOLPH observed, he wished to have time to think of this business, to deliberate before we took this leap in the dark, into the Archipelago or the Black Sea, or into the wide mouth of the La Plata, &c. Let us *sleep* upon them, before we pass resolutions, which I will not now say, are mere hooks to hang speeches on, &c. Mr. CLAY, in reply made the following remarks—

Have we yet to *make up* our minds on the question of the Greek cause? Has there, then, been no pillow reflections on such a subject? Is it now that we are for the first time to "*sleep upon it?*" He trusted not. He did hope that, ere this time, every gentleman had made up his mind on such a question. The proposition is before us. It asks us to speak a cheering word to the Greeks. Gentlemen had only to say yes or no. That monosyllable was all that was asked of them. Let them say, distinctly, whether they would give so much encouragement as this to a nation of oppressed and struggling patriots in arms, or whether they would shut themselves up in a cold, shivering, contracted, but mistaken policy, which must in the end re-act upon ourselves. If, in a proposition so simple, so plain, so harmless, so free from all real danger as this, we were to shut our hearts from the influence of every generous, every manly feeling, let gentlemen say so at once. But he could tell the gentleman from Virginia, that he who follows the dictates of a heart warmed with humanity, and with the love of freedom, has a better guide than that cold, unfeeling, peace-calculating policy, which shrinks before it is menaced, and will never do a noble deed, for fear of some remote, possible consequences of conceivable danger.

* * *

IMPORTANT TRIAL.

Miles Newland, vs. Thomas Morgan and John Broomley.

In the District Court, before Judges Levy and Morgan and a special jury.

The plaintiff was the mate, and the defendant, Morgan, was captain of the brig Edward D. Douglass, on a voyage from Philadelphia to Gibraltar, Leghorn, and back. The captain, shortly after the vessel left the capes of Delaware, broke the mate and placed John Broomley, the other defendant, in his place. The mate being turned before the mast, was required to do the duty of a common hand, which he refused to do, alleging that he shipped as mate. Broomley struck him, and, upon his resisting, the captain and Broomley put him in irons 35 days, in a hot climate, without permitting him to change his linen but once, and fed him on bread and water.

The court decided, that in case the mate was properly broke, (which they left to the jury) he was bound to perform the duty of a common hand. They then left to the jury to say whether the punishment inflicted was moderate or immoderate, in which latter case the defendants were trespassers, and the Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $400.

* * *

Another Capital Prize sold in Shares by P. CANFIELD.

The Capital Prize of $10,000, drawn in the Union Canal Lottery on Saturday, and one of 1,000, and several other Capitals, were sold by P. CANFIELD, who also disposed of many other valuable prizes in this Lottery, in whole tickets or packages, as will be seen by referring to his prize list.

* * *

READING, (Pa.) Jan. 15.

On Motion of A. L. Hayes, Esquire, WILLIAM R. ROBERTS, Esq. was yesterday admitted to practice as an Attorney at Law for Berks county.

* * *

The Secretary of the Navy passed through this city yesterday, on his way to Trenton.

* * *

Shipwreck.—The brig Federal George, Capt. Davis, from Philadelphia for Boston, was driven ashore on Monday last, at 4 A. M. about 2½ miles south of Scituate Light House—vessel totally lost. About 175 quarter casks wine, a few hhds. of molasses, and about 100 chests of tea, damaged, have been saved. The crew were all saved.

* * *

Eclipse!—A letter has been received in this city, from New-York, which mentions that Mr. Taylor, of Washington, has been notified that *Eclipse* would run any horse the Southern gentlemen may think proper, over the Union Course in May next. The club are ready for any amount from 20 to 100,000 dollars.

* * *

The Vice-President has arrived at the seat of government—he took the chair of the Senate on Wednesday last.

Of the whole number of Members of the House of Representatives, every member is in attendance, except one, (Mr. TATTNALL, of Georgia) who is detained from his seat by indisposition.—Perhaps so general an attendance has never before been, and may never again be witnessed.

MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES—1822-3.

Maine, - - -	37,042	Georgia, - -	29,661
New Hampshire,	28,792	Alabama, - -	11,201
Massachusetts,	53,908	Louisiana, - -	10,189
Vermont, - -	28,976	Mississippi, - -	5,291
Rhode Island, -	8,942	Tennessee, - -	36,146
Connecticut, -	22,671	Kentucky, - -	6 ,589
New York, - -	125,037	Ohio, - - -	92,326
New Jersey, -	39,588	Indiana, - -	14,993
Pennsylvania, -	154,308	Missouri, - -	1,773
Delaware, - -	7,461	Michigan, - -	1,503
Maryland, - -	32,189	District of Columbia, - -	2,252
Virginia, - -	94,532		
North Carolina,	41,874		
South Carolina,	28,220	Total, - - -	968,851

* * *

At a stated Annual Meeting of the Montgomery Beneficial Society, of the City and County of Philadelphia, January 12th, 1824, the following persons were duly elected for the ensuing year.

CHARLES B. REES, President.
COLLINS PECK, Vice President.
BARTHOLOMEW REES, Secretary.
JACOB SLINGLUFF, Assistant Secretary.
CHALKLY BAKER, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M'CORMICK, Steward.
ADAM ENGARD, Jr. } Committee of
ABRAHAM VANHORN, } Correspondence.
ISAAC ALTIMUS, }
JONATHAN GARDINER, Messenger.

PRICE CURRENT.

Bacon (per lb.)	6 1-2 a 7	Hams, Jersey, &c.	12 1-2
Beef, mess,	12	Hops (per lb.)	38 a 40
Butter, in kegs, (per lb.)	8	Lard, Jersey	10
Cheese, Goshen	7 a 9	—— Pennsylvania	9 a 10
Corn Meal (bbl.)	2,25	—— Western	6 a 7
Coffee, prime green,	21 a 22	Pork, mess, Western	12,50
Flour, superfine	6,00	—— Jersey	14
—— Rye	2,75	—— Prime	11,50 a 12
Gin, Philad. & country	34	—— Cargo	10,50
Grain, Corn, upcountry	40a42	Seed, Clover	4,25 a 4,50
—— do. low do.	37 a 40	—— Flax, clean	1,00
—— do. white	37 a 39	—— Timothy	2,75 a 3,25
—— Wheat	1,20 a 1,25	Whiskey, Rye (gal.)	27
—— Rye	45 a 50	—— Apple	30 a 31
—— Oats	28 a 32	Tobacco, Virginia	10,00
—— Barley	55 a 60	—— Kentucky	6,50

Marine Intelligence.

[There have been no arrivals since our last.]

CLEARED.

Jan. 17. Schr. Unity, Story, Charleston; 19th brig Farmers Fancy, Payne, Savannah; 21st, brig James Lawrence, Ford, Montevideo; schr. Atlantic, Carson Norfolk.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Hungerford, hence at Norfolk.

Ship Delaware, Hamilton, hence at Liverpool.

Brig Ferret, Howard, hence at St. Thomas.

Ship Perfect, arrived at Charleston, on the 14th, in 38 days from Liverpool. The news by this arrival is unimportant, excepting an account of a severe storm that took place at Liverpool in which an American ship was lost off Hollyhead, and 10 of the crew perished. Ship Belvidere was driven ashore and no prospect of getting her off.

MARRIED,

On Thursday, the 22d instant, by John Shaw, Esquire, Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, to Miss MARY ROBINSON, both of this city.

On the 19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Herman, Mr JASON DE LA PERHAMUS, to Miss SOPHIA WESTPHALL, all of this city.

On the evening of the 21st inst. at St. Joseph's Chapel, by the Rev. Wm. V. Harold Dr. MARDROS P. VERDERY, of Augusta, Georgia, to Miss MARTHA, daughter of Nicholas Diehl, jr. Esq. of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 20th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Patterson, Mr. ADAM H. HINCKEL, Ship Chandler, to Miss JULIA ANN RITTENHOUSE, both of this city.

On the 10th inst. at Hamilton Village, by G. C. Leutner, Esq. Mr. GRIFFITH SMITH, to Miss SARAH TROUT, all of Philadelphia county.

On Thursday evening, the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Ashton, Mr. PETER HILES, to Miss MARTHA BOGGS, both of Philadelphia county.

On the 6th inst. at Washington City, by the Rev. Dr. Matthews, ROBERT Y. BRENT, Esq. to Miss HARRIET, daughter of the late Garrett Cottringer, of this city.

On the 29th ultimo in Salem, near Savannah, by the Rev. Mr. Andrews, Mr. E. M. BANKS, of Philadelphia, to Miss JOANNA HEINAMANN, of the former city.

On the 14th inst. by G. C. Leutner, Esq. Mr. JOSHUA PHIPPS, to Miss MARY MATLACK, both of Chester county, (Penn.)

DIED,

On the 21st inst. SAMUEL SANSOM, aged 56, a native of, and formerly a merchant of this city.

On the 6th inst. at Baltimore, Capt. WILLIAM USTICK, aged 37, son of the late Rev. Thomas Ustick, of this city.

On Thursday morning, the 22d inst. Dr. GILBERT FLAGLER, in the 37th year of his age.

On the 22d inst. Mr WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, Jun. aged 60, of a short but severe illness.

On Tuesday evening, the 20th inst. in the 25th year of his age, Mr. CHARLES PHISTER.

On Tuesday night the 20th inst. Mr. SAMUEL ROBINSON, in the 67th year of his age.

On the evening of the 19th inst. Mrs. CHARLOTTE E. consort of Samuel H. Perkins, Esq. aged 21.

On the 19th inst. in the 37th year of her age, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. ANN TOD.

On Monday morning, of a short illness, Miss MARY M. RICHARDS, aged 27.

On Monday, the 19th inst. THOMAS COOPER, in the 37th year of his age.

On Monday morning, the 19th inst. after a lingering illness, Mr. BENJAMIN FORD, aged 30.

On Sunday morning, the 18th inst. after a short illness, Mr. AUGUSTUS BOULOU, aged 34.

On the evening of the 9th inst. after a short illness, JOHN MOULSON, Senior, aged 55.

On Friday afternoon, the 16th inst. suddenly, Mrs. HANNAH MASON, aged 57.

On the 17th inst. after a short illness, JAMES, the son of James N. Barker, Esq. aged six years and three months.

On Sunday morning, the 18th inst. ESTHER, second daughter of Michael Pepper, in the 6th year of her age.

Bright be the place of thy soul!
No lovelier spirit than thine
E'er burst from its mortal control,
In the orbs of the blessed to shine.

In Washington city, on Monday, very suddenly, Mr. JOHN ERSKINE, Printer, aged about 40 years. Perhaps we never have had occasion to notice a more unexpected dispensation of Providence, than this. Mr. E. was sitting at his own fire-side, apparently somewhat drowsy, from having sat up the preceding night with a sick child. The servant going, at the appointed hour, to call him to work, it was found that his honest soul had taken its flight to the realms of eternity, without the least previous indication of ill health.

Deaths during the past week.

	ADULTS.	CHILD.	TOTAL.
In Philadelphia,	69	44	113
In New-York,	43	39	82
In Baltimore,	6	14	20

There were 28 deaths in this city, last week, of the *Natural Small Pox?*

OBITUARY.

DIED, after a short illness, on the evening of the 18th December, Miss CATHARINE H. BAILEY, aged 25.

"Just as the cedar began to tower and promised ere long to become the pride of the wood, and prince among the neighboring trees, behold the axe is laid to the root, the fatal blow struck, and all its branching honors came tumbling to the dust. And did she fall alone? No! the hopes of friends who loved her, and the pleasing prospect of an anxious parent, fell, and were crushed together with her."

There is a melancholy pleasure arising from the contemplation of departed excellence, which is allied to the best emotions of the soul. Whilst we behold those who are united to us by consanguinity, moving onwards in the path of life, we naturally cherish towards them feelings of intense affection; but when "the silver chord is loosened" and the icy fingers of death have snatched them from us forever, a holier feeling takes possession of us; then it is that we think of enshrining them in our hearts, and ceasing to regard them as mortals, are almost led to worship them as saints. If ever an occasion was offered for allowing free scope to feelings of this description, such an one is presented by the mournful event just announced! Rarely has "the insatiate archer," numbered among his conquests a lovelier victim.—Rarely does it fall to the lot of mortals, to combine so much of what is truly valuable in our species, as was displayed by the subject of this notice. To the sprightliness and vivacity of youth she united the prudence of mature age. Gentleness of person, dignity of manner, propriety and even elegance of conversation, distinguished her in an eminent degree, and happily harmonized with a masculine understanding, and a breast that was the seat of the purest and tenderest sensibilities.

Thus in the person of our departed friend, we see youth, virtue, and loveliness sunk suddenly into an early tomb; the intercessions of the pious followed her to the throne of Heaven! and who will not fondly cherish the belief, that their prayers have been heard. E.

* * *

The Reverend Mr. O'MEALY, Pastor of St. Mary's Church, will preach a sermon, on Sunday morning, 25th inst. the collections at which will be appropriated in aid of the Greek Fund.

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.
No. 73 Market street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit.

A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

A GENERAL REGISTER,
In which Names, Occupations, and Places of Residence, are inserted throughout the year. Terms, two dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

JOHN HEAZLITT & ANDREW WILLIAMS, Sen. Cotton and Woollen Dyers & Scourers, in all branches, at No. 0 Prune street, occupied formerly by R. Greer.—4*

Stage Office, VALLEY FORGE, PHOENIXVILLE and KIMBERTON—John L. Young's Tavern, in Fourth street, above Arch street.

WASHINGTON HOSE COMPANY.

A Stated Meeting of the Company will be held on Wednesday evening next, at 6½ o'clock, at the usual place. Punctual attendance is requested, as officers are to be elected.

C. J. BOULTER, Secretary.

BAKER'S
Exchange and Intelligence Office,
FRANKLIN COURT,
Market between Third and Fourth Streets,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Bound Children, Domestics, WET NURSES, &c.

FOR SALE, a *Black Girl*, 11 years old and 17 to serve—do. 11 and 7—do. 10 and 8—do. 15 and 5—do. 18 and 10, from the country—a *Black Boy* 16 and 5—do. 17 & 10—do. 21 & 3.

TO HIRE, a number of white and coloured Boys and Girls of different ages.

PROPERTY to *Sell* or *Let*, entered gratis.

Families provided with *Domestics*, with good recommendations. jan 24—tf

PRIZES--PRIZES.

LIST of Prizes sold at GIBBS's OFFICE, in the 7th Class, New Series, Union Canal Lottery.

Combination.	Register.	
20 21 29	11741	Dolls. 2663
21 28 30	12501	2663
28 32 30	11423	1000
20 24 30	11644	500
21 30 38	11572	500
23 30 36	10554	500
28 38 32	13392	500
30 32 35	11646	500
20 32 36	11803	500

16 prizes of 100 dollars—12 do. of 50—24 do. of 25—besides 140 of 12, and a large amount of 6 dollar prizes, all sold at

GIBBS' LUCKY OFFICE,
No. 4½ SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Where Tickets in the EIGHTH CLASS, New Series, may be had. jan 24—tf

EXTRAORDINARY LUCK!

AT WAITE'S FORTUNATE OFFICE, in the Union Canal Lottery, 7th Class, New Series,

Combination.	Register.		
23 28 32	12401	a prize of	2663 Dolls.
30 32 26	11648	do.	500
21 30 32	12048	do.	100
26 30 36	13107	do.	25
30 35 41	11095	do.	25
28 31 32	11400	do.	12
23 30 40	12544	do.	12

The above Tickets were purchased by G. & R. Waite, in a Lot of SIXTY-ONE TICKETS, from Mr. John Gibbs, and re-sold at

WAITES'
OLD ESTABLISHED OFFICE,
S. W. Corner of Third and Chesnut Streets.

To residents of this city. It will be recollected that the Prize of 2663 dollars, is the third highest prize of this Lottery—and the fact of all the above prizes being drawn out of the small lot of 61 tickets, is another proof that Waite's is the fortunate office. jan 24—1t

EIGHTH CLASS.

THE present rapid sale of the tickets in the above beautiful and unique class of the new series, Union Canal Lottery, warrants the belief that the drawing will take place at a much earlier day than the one first published.

P. CANFIELD,
No. 127, CHESNUT STREET,

Has obtained a supply of packages, 7 tickets in each, which will cost the adventurer but 23 dollars, and they are warranted to draw 17 dollars nett, or, if preferred, he will furnish certificates of these packages, the adventurer paying but 11 dollars, the difference between the price of a package and the sum they must necessarily draw. Also, tickets and shares in the greatest variety of numbers, at the rate of 4 dollars, (but scheme price.) Apply quickly at Fortune's Home, where the grand capital of 10,000 dollars in the last class was sold in shares.

Positively to be drawn on Thursday, the 26th of February next, and will be determined by the drawing of *four numbers only!!*

Capital prizes, as in former classes, for sale at

"FORTUNE'S HOME."

P. CANFIELD'S,

Pennsylvania State Lottery Office, No. 127, Chesnut-street, nearly opposite and between the Post Office and the United States' Bank.

Where have recently been sold, 2 prizes of 25,000 dollars, 3 of 20,000, 1 of 15,000, 2 of 10,000, 1 of 7,500, and prizes of 5,000, of 1,000, and an immense number of 1000, together amounting to upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The cash as usual will always be advanced for prizes sold at this office, as soon as drawn. Orders for tickets, post paid, immediately attended to. jan 24—tf

THE PILOT,

BY the Author of the Spy, is just received and for Sale at J. GRIGG'S *Cheap Cash* wholesale and retail Book & Stationary Store, No. 9 NORTH FOURTH STREET, opposite Yohe's Hotel; who has also for sale the Spy, Pioneers, The Hero of No Fiction, Irving's Orations; also a great variety of Children's books, Scientific Cards; The Traveller's Tour through the United States, Europe, and round the World. jan. 19—3t

The Amusing Fortune Teller.

JUST published and for sale at the CHEAP CASH BOOK STORE, No. 9, North Fourth street, opposite Yohe's Hotel, INNOCENT AMUSEMENT, or the Hieroglyphic Fortune-Teller. Price 25 cents. The manuscript of this was once in the possession of Bonaparte, and by him considered a work of great curiosity and ingenuity, and from whose Cabinet of Curiosities it was obtained, after his overthrow. jan 19—4t

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Ye sons of Science, tell me when
Between the hours of nine and ten,
My watch's hands themselves will place
To form an angle of such space,
That if the co-tangent we prepare,
And of its secant get the square,
How these shall in numbers come
To what you style a Maximum. B.

Knavery is always its own punishment, as virtue is its own reward. A woman who had brought some light pounds of butter to market, in New York, had the good luck to sell them all but one, before the clerk of the market came about; when she perceived the officer of justice, she began to dread the fate of her last roll; however, iniquity is fertile in expedients; she thought it did not want more than two ounces to make it a pound, and therefore as the clerk approached, she squeezed two dollars into the roll to make it the right weight; the clerk came, weighed the butter;—it was still too light, he threw it into his basket, dollars and all, and stepped away to inspect the butter of another woman, who, to avoid possibility of censure or loss, had put it up half an ounce above the standard weight.

"Friend Franklin," said ***** ******, a celebrated Quaker Lawyer of Philadelphia, one day, "thee knows almost every thing; can thee tell me how I am to preserve my small beer in the back yard? my neighbours are often tapping it of nights!"

"Put a barrel of old Madeira by the side of it," replied the Doctor; "let them but get a taste of the Madeira, and I'll engage they will never trouble thy small beer any more."

About the year 1770, there was living in London, a tradesman, who had disposed of eleven daughters in marriage, with each of which he gave their weight in halfpence, as a fortune. The young ladies must have been bulky, for the lightest of them weighed *fifty pounds two shillings, and eight pence.*

An example for Bungling Lawyers.—Chamillart, comptroller general of the finances in the reign of Louis XIV. had been a celebrated pleader. He once lost a cause in which he was concerned, thro' his excessive fondness for billiards. His client called on him the day after in extreme affliction, and told him that if he had made use of a document which had been put into his hands, but which he had neglected to examine, a verdict must have been given in his favor. Chamillart read it, and found it of decisive importance to his cause. "You sued the defendant," said he, "for 20,000 livres. You have failed by my inadvertance. It is my duty to do you justice. Call on me in two days." In the mean time, Chamillart procured the money, and paid it to his client, on no other condition, than that he would keep the transaction a secret.

A Candid King.—When Gustavus the Third, King of Sweden, was in France, he was frequently solicited to visit Dr. Franklin, which he always declined. One of the French guards who could use a little freedom with his majesty, begged to know why he denied himself an honor which every crowned head in Europe would be proud to embrace? "No man," said the monarch, "regards the doctor's scientific accomplishments more than I do; but the king, who affects to like an enthusiast for liberty, is a hypocrite. As a philosopher, I love and admire the doctor; but as a politician, I hate him; and nothing shall ever induce me to appear on terms of friendship and personal esteem, with a man whom my habits and situation oblige me to detest."

The author of a "Tour through Southern India, Egypt and Palestine, in the year 1821 and 1822," gives the *following* discription of the Rajah of Mysoor's *Coach.*

"In the morning, we took an airing in the Rajah's Elephant Carriage, which is by far the most magnificent conveyance I ever saw;—the Genius of Aladdin could scarcely have done more.

"Its interior is a double sofa for six persons, covered with dark green velvet and gold, surmounted by an awning of cloth of gold, in the shape of two small scolloped domes, meeting over the centre, and surrounded by a richly ornamented verandah supported by light, elegant, fluted gilt pillars; the whole is capable of containing *sixty* persons, and is about twenty two-feet in height. It moves on four wheels; the hinder ones eight feet in diameter, with a breadth of twelve feet between them.

"It is drawn by six immense elephants (with a driver on each) harnessed to the carriage by traces, as in England, and their huge heads covered with a sort of cap, made of richly embroidered cloth. The pace at which they moved was that of a slow trot, of about seven miles an hour; they were very steady and the springs of the carriage particularly easy.

"As it is crane-necked, the elephant turned round with it on coming back with the greatest facility. The shape of the body is extremely elegant, resembling a flat scollop shell, and painted dark green and gold. The elephants are an exact match, but as stated, of an enormous size.—The whole was constructed by native workmen, assisted by one half-caste Frenchman, under the immediate direction of the Rajah."

From an English paper.

Copy of a letter from a Gardener.

Honored Sir—My wif an I have taken the Ian from Winsor. Jenny Cedar has lost her her head, the rest of the scrubs are all well. The Oxen are com down to praise the Gods.

From your humble servant, &c.

What he meant to say was:

Honored Sir—My wife and I have taken the influenza. The Virginia Cedar has lost its head; the rest of the scrubs are all well. The auctioneer came down to appraise the goods.

The duns of Printers, to their patrons in America, have been remarked on the other side of the Atlantic, where every thing that can raise a smile, at the expense of Jonathan, is caught at with avidity.—The following adds one to the number.—Any subscriber who could read it without involuntarily carrying his hand to his pocket, and producing his year's subscription, must be made of most impenetrable stuff. It is from "The Bond of Union:" "The paper is extremely thin, and ink so strong, that, when the weather is cold, notwithstanding all my endeavors to prevent it, the paper will peel, and thus fill up the type. If I had ink suitable to the season, the print would be better; but I cannot get money enough, from all my delinquent subscribers to purchase a keg of ink!"

A LESSON FOR JURORS.

A judge, who lately travelled the northwest circuit of Ireland, came to the trial of a cause in which most of the local consequences of certain demagogues in the neighborhood were concerned: it was the case of a landlord's prosecution against a poor man, his tenant, for assault and battery, committed on the person of the prosecutor, by the defendant in the preservation of his only child, an innocent and beautiful girl, from ravishment.

When the poor man was brought into court, and put to the bar, the prosecutor appeared, and swore most manfully to every article in the indictment. He was cross examined by the jurors, who were composed of honest tradesmen and farmers.

The poor man had no lawyers to tell his story; he pleaded his own cause, and he pleaded not to the fancy, but to the heart. The jury found him *not guilty.*

The court was enraged; but the surrounding spectators, gladdened to exultation, uttered a shout of applause. The judge told the jury they must go back to their jury-room and re-consider the matter; adding "he was surprised they could presume to return so infamous a verdict." The jury bowed, went back, and in a quarter of an hour returned, when the foreman, a venerable old man, thus addressed the bench: "My lord, in compliance with your desire, we went back to our jury room; but as we found no reason to alter our opinions or our verdict, we return it in the same words as before—*not guilty.* We heard your lordship's extraordinary language of reproof, but we do not accept it as properly or warrantably applying to us. It is true, my lord, that we ourselves, individually considered in our private capacities, may be poor insignificant men, therefore, in that light, we claim nothing out of this box above the common regards of our humble but honest stations; but, my lord, assembled here as a *jury,* we cannot be insensible to the great and constitutional importance of the department we now fill; we feel, my lord, that we are appointed, as *you* are, by the law and the constitution, not only as an impartial tribunal to judge between the king and his subjects, the offended and the offender, but we act in a situation of still greater confidence; for we form, as a jury the barrier of the people against the possible influence, prejudice, passion or corruption of the bench.

"To you, my lord, meeting you within these walls, I, for my own part, might possibly measure my respect by your private virtues; but the moment I am enclosed in this place, your private character is invisible; for it is, in my eyes, veiled in your official one, and to open conduct in that only can we look.

"This jury, my lord, does not, in this business, presume to offer to that bench the smallest degree of disrespect, much less of insult; we pay it the respect one tribunal should pay to another, for the common honor of both. This jury, my lord, did not arraign that bench with partiality, prejudice, infamous decision, nor yet with influence, passion, corruption, oppression, or tyranny; no, we looked to it as the mercy seat of royalty, as the sanctuary of truth and justice. Still my lord, we cannot blot from our minds the records of our school-books, nor erase the early inscriptions written on our intellects and memories. Hence we must be mindful that monarchs and judges are but feeble mortals, that tyrants have sat on thrones, and the sanctuaries of justice have been polluted by a Tressillian, a Scroggs and a Jeffries. [*Here was a frown from the bench.*]

"Nay, my lord, I am a poor man, but I am a free born subject of the kingdom of Ireland, a free member of the constitution; nay, I am now higher, for I am the representative thereof. I therefore claim for myself and fellow-jurors, the liberty of speech; and if I am refused it here, I shall assume it before the people at the door of this court-house, and tell them why I deliver my mind there, instead of delivering it at this place [*Here the bench re-assumed complacency.*]

"I say, my lord, we have nothing to do with your private character; we know you here only in that of judge; and as such we respect you: you know nothing of us but as a jury; and in that situation we should look to you for reciprocal respect, because we know of no man, however high his titles or his rank, in whom the law or the constitution would warrant the presumption of an unprovoked insult towards the tribunal in whom the people have vested the dearest and most valuable privilege they possess. I before said we do not assume pre-eminence; but, in the sacred character of a jury, we should be wanting in reverence to the constitution itself, if we did not look for the respect of every man who regards it. We sit here, my lord, sworn to give a verdict according to our consciences, and the best of our opinions, on the evidence before us. We have, in our own minds, acquitted our duty as honest men. If we have erred we are answerable, not to your lordship nor to that bench, nor to the king who placed you there, but to a higher power, the KING OF KINGS!"

The bench was dumb, the bar silent; but approbation was murmured throughout the crowd: and the poor man was discharged.

To illustrate the extraordinary virtues and independence displayed by the above jury would require more than ordinary talents; suffice it to say that it ought to be instilled into the mind, and the lesson engraven on the heart of every man, that he may be prepared for the exalted station.

From the New England Farmer.

FODDERING CATTLE.

It is of very great importance that your barnyard be provided with pure and wholesome water, especially if the winter food of your cattle consists chiefly or altogether of hay, straw, or other dry food. It has been ascertained that a bullock who has water at command will drink of it eight times a day. Dr Anderson says, in substance, that particular attention should be paid, not only that cattle have water in plenty, but that it be of a good quality, and that he knew a man who became very rich by being *great* in such *little* matters; or, in other words by attending carefully to things which mankind in general consider of too little consequence to command much attention. This man always made it a point to see that his cattle, particularly his milch-cows, should have a constant supply of the purest water, and he would not suffer any animal to put a foot into it, or even be tainted by their breath. Cattle which are obliged to wander away some distance from the yard for water, through deep snow and slippery paths, exposed to be harrassed by dogs, and gored by each other, or by neighbor's cattle, suffer more than is generally imagined. Nor is this all—rather than venture on such a pilgrimage, they generally stay about the yard, and loiter along the highway, eating snow for a livelihood, which chills them, causes them to have the *horn distemper,* (a disease brought on by poor keeping,) and other injuries then and there does, (as the lawyers would phrase it) against the peace and dignity of their owners. You likewise lose a great part of their manure, as well as their thrift; and you must either send somebody, or go yourself and escort your cattle to water, or you must leave your barn-yard bars down, or gate open, that the poor animals may wait on themselves to their watering-place. Then, in addition to the inconvenience and losses above mentioned, your yard is thronged with your neighbor's colts, and other half-starved ill-bred quadrupeds, who pay no regard to the rights of *meum* and *tuum,* but steal all the fodder they can lay their mouths on. Then you drive the said four footed plunderers to the pound; and thence cometh law-suits, quarrelling amongst neighbors, poverty, profane language, and other evils natural and moral, too numerous for recapitulation. Therefore, Mr Cultivator, instead of taking your cattle to water, please to take water to your cattle; yea, even in a thimble, an egg-shell, or the crown of your hat, if you can find nothing bigger or better, or we shall put you down *a bad husbandman!*

A GENERAL REGISTER,

In which Names, Occupations, and Places of Residence, are inserted throughout the year. Terms, two dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

R. WILLIAMS, Dentist, No. 174 Vine above 5th st. performs all operations on the teeth on moderate terms, and in all cases of decay gives information and advice gratis.—3*

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 163 Vine street.—3

CHARLES P. LISLE, No. 7 North Sixth st. Land Agent, Broker & Conveyancer—also, Discounts promissory Notes.

DAVID LAKE, Jun. No. 137 North Fifth st. above Wood, manufactures Fancy & Windsor Chairs of the latest fashions. Orders left at No. 30 North Fourth st. will be attended to.

BENJAMIN RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

J. L. FREDERICK, Engraver, No. 33 South Fourth st. where may be had Musical Instruments of various descriptions, and Music for every department of the science.—12t*

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Filagree Paper, No. 163 Vine st.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 110 North Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

HORATIO L. MELCHOR, House Carpenter, No. 31 Strawberry st. keeps on hand, a quantity of Packing Boxes.

JAMES PETERS, No. 168 Arch st. manufactures Gold and Silver Thimbles, of good quality, on reasonable terms.*

JOHN PATTERSON, Fancy Chair maker, (formerly of the firm of Lentner & Patterson) continues the business in New Fourth street, 1st brick house above Poplar lane.*

JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 128 Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh street.

SAMUEL HAINES, No. 118 North Second street, manufactures Hats of the best quality, and at reasonable prices.

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 65 South Second st. keep for sale an extensive assortment of Clarified Quills.

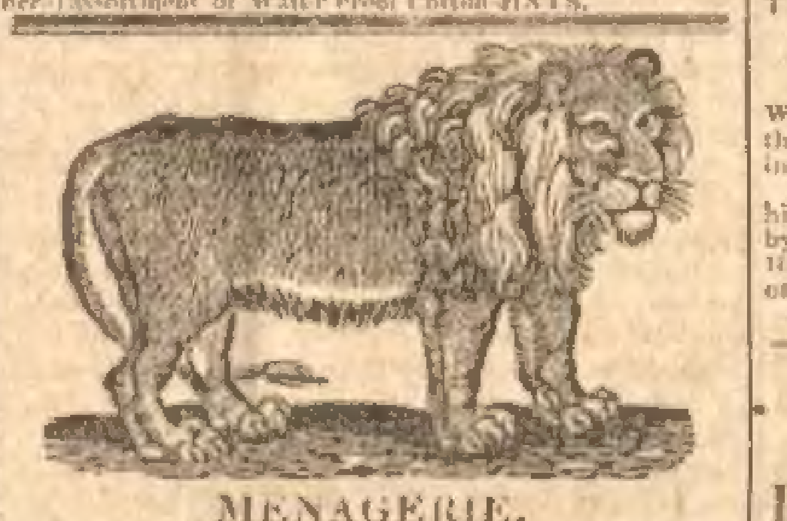
CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller, No. 110 South Second street, opposite the Custom House.*

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 38 North Eighth street.

CALEB KEITH, No. 26, North Sixth street, in addition to his BOOT business, has commenced making, and keeps on hand BOY'S BOOTTEES of the best quality.

PENNSYLVANIA CIRCULATING LIBRARY, No. 240, South Front St. opposite Lombard, containing a large collection of Novels, Romances, &c. of the latest publications.*

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 234 Market street, above 7th; where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS.



MENAGERIE.

A Grand Exhibition of Twenty-one LIVING ANIMALS, much the largest and most valuable collection ever exhibited in America.

No. 272, Market Street, 3 doors above 8th street.

Red AFRICAN LION. Full grown. This Lion was taken by the Arabs, in the interior, and brought to Senegal. He will suffer his keeper to kiss and handle him, and often manifests great fondness for him. The form of the Lion is the best model of strength joined to agility. Its aspect is noble, its courage magnanimous, its temper susceptible of grateful impressions. It has often been known to despise weak and defenceless animals, thrown to be devoured by it; and to live in habits of cordiality with them, to share subsistence, and even to give them a preference, when its portion of food is scanty.

The ELEPHANT, exceeding for sagacity and docility any one ever imported into this country, will go through her astonishing performances, which have excited the admiration of every beholder. The Elephant is not only the largest and most sagacious animal in the world, but from the peculiar manner in which it takes its food and drink of every kind, with its trunk, is acknowledged to be one of the greatest natural Curiosities ever offered to the Public. Some of the amusing exercises of this animal are, to kneel to the company, balance her body alternately, on each pair of legs, present her right foot to enable her keeper or any other person to mount her trunk, carry them about the room and safely replace them, draw a cork from a filled bottle and drink the contents and then present the empty bottle and cork to her keeper. She will lie down, sit up, and rise at command, roar and whistle at request, answer to the call of her keeper, she takes from the floor a small piece of money with her trunk and returns it to her keeper, besides many other marks of sagacity.—Those wishing to gratify their curiosities, may now have an opportunity.

Two ARABIAN CAMELS, Male and Female. Full grown. The male is between 7 and 8 feet high. The female is about five years old, and 6 feet high. Their Saddles were made by the East Indians, and imported with the Camels.

Two LAMAS, or South American Camels. Before the arrival of the Spaniards at Peru and Chili, it was the only beast of burthen known to the Indians. It is mild, gentle, and tractable. It is very sure footed, on account of which it is used to carry the Peruvian Ores over the rugged hills, and narrow paths of the Andes. It is an animal of wonderful speed.

Wild TWO LEGGED HOG, from Canton. A very singular and savage animal.

Another HOG, from the mountains of Peru, coated with fur. This is as savage as the Tyger of India.

OURAN OUTANG, or wild Man of Africa.

TROGLODYTE, or wild Man of Sierra Leone. This for sagacity and organization most resembles the human species.

Other species of the SIMIA or Monkey.

Learned POLAR BEAR.

Two CAVIES, from South America, and other animals.

Admittance 25 Cents, Children half price. Hours of exhibition from 9 in the morning until 10 in the evening.

jan 10—tf

MALT.

THE Consumers of the above Article are solicited to call at the Subscriber's MALT HOUSE, Penns Street, below Walnut, where they will be supplied with MALT of the best quality, on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Malt made for Brewers at 18 Cents per bushel.

nov 4—13t* ABRAHAM CALLARD.

NEW CHEMICAL DISCOVERY.

Those that have ears to hear, let them hear,
And those that have eyes to see, let them read.

Pomatum to make the Hair grow, even upon bald parts.

THE undersigned respectfully acquaints the ladies and gentlemen of Philadelphia, and through them all the inhabitants of the civilized world, that he has discovered, and is the sole proprietor and manufacturer of a newly discovered Hair Pomatum, which will inevitably cause the hair to grow, even upon parts heretofore bald.

The author could here refer to many people who have already experienced the benefit of this composition, but as these ladies and gentlemen would probably be averse to having their names published in a newspaper, the subscriber will, at the request of persons desirous to ascertain the facts, give private references.

The author is well aware of the incredulity of some, and the apathy of others, but he begs leave to repeat, without fear of being contradicted by the event, that even the bald will find the young hair growing upon bald parts in six weeks after using this wonderful composition, whilst all others who use this pomatum will find their hair stop falling off, and growing luxuriantly and healthful for the future. In order to make this useful invention as extensively beneficial as possible, the subscriber will at present confine his charge to 25 cents per box, and each box will be accompanied with directions to use it. LUZENBERG.

No. 40, Southstreet, between Front and Second-sts.

Jan. 10—3t*

CHEAP FURS, &c.

W. G. CREASE, (No. 41, south Third-street,) being about declining the Fur business, offers for sale, at very reduced prices, all his stock of Furs, consisting of a great variety of Ladies' Coat Trimmings, Ladies and children's Chinchilla and other kinds of Fur Caps—Gentlemen's and boys Seal Skin and Sable Caps, Fur Gloves and Socks, suitable for the fall and winter seasons.

Also, a handsome assortment of ladies' Black and Fancy Feathers, Military Feathers, &c. &c.

The above will be sold in large or small quantities to accommodate purchasers, at the most reasonable prices.

Dec. 20—tf

NAVIGATION,

Lunar Observations, and the Use of the SEXTANT AND QUADRANT.

TOGETHER with the mode of ascertaining their Errors, ascertaining the Longitude by Chronometer, and taking them with actual practice at the same time, taught by

THOMAS ARNOLD, No. 295, *South Front Street,* Six doors below South street.

T. A. feels grateful for the liberal patronage he has experienced, and solicits a continuation of the public favour. He confidently trusts, that thirty years experience as a Navigator, at sea, twenty of which in the practical use of Lunar Observations, have rendered him fully competent to teach the above. *.* To such persons as cannot conveniently attend during the day, attention will be paid in the evening. aug. 28—tf

SALEM BANKING COMPANY.

January 1, 1820

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors of the SALEM S. M. & BANKING COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of *five per cent*: being at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, on the amount (paid) of the Capital Stock of this company: which will be paid to the Stockholders or their representatives at the Banking house of the Company on, or after the 10th instant.

WILLIAM MULFORD, Cashier.

jan. 10—4t*

UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS,

NEATLY and reasonably Repaired and Covered by JOHN JONES, No. 22 Strawberry Street.

N. B. J. Jones informs his Friends that he has no connection with any one in the above business: that he collects them personally, and will deliver them back again. Jobs left at his residence, or directions given where he may call, will be punctually attended to. jan. 3—6w

LAND AGENT,

Broker and Conveyancer's Office,

No. 7, N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Co-partnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

N.B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.

dec 27—tf CHARLES P. LISLE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

THE following works, written by some of the people called Quakers:

"Saul's Errand to Damascus," by George Fox.
"Great Mistery Unfolded" do.
"The Christian Quaker," by William Penn. (Octavo 1699.)
"Satan's Harbinger Encountered," by Caleb Pusey.

The whole works of the following persons, viz.

Edward Burrough, Francis Howgill, Isaac Penington, and Richard Claridge.

A line addressed to "A. B." and left at the Office of the National Gazette will be attended to. 12 mo. 20—tf*

CONRAD AXE,

COMB MANUFACTURER, No. 84, North Third street, below Race, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has a large and elegant assortment of

TORTOISE SHELL COMBS,	IVORY COMBS,
MOCK do. do.	POCKET do.
HORN do.	SIDE do.
DRESSING do.	READING do.

Which he will sell for cash or approved paper, for cheaper than they can be imported, and will warrant them superior in finish to those which are imported.

To the Ladies of Philadelphia, in particular, he tenders his sincere acknowledgments for past favours, and hopes, by attention, to secure a continuance of their patronage. He also wishes to inform them that he repairs old Combs, or cements them so as to look as well as new.

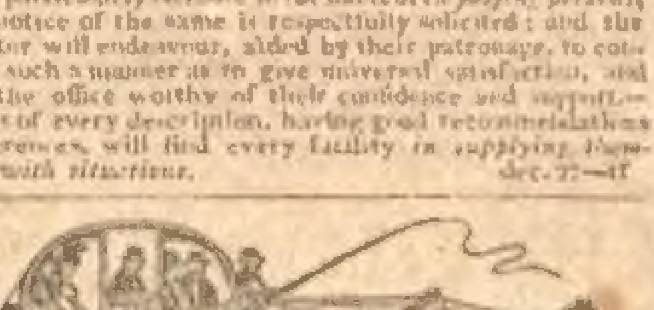
nov. 29—3m

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,

No. 7, North Sixth Street,

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farming-men, Grooms, Cooks and House Servants of every description.—Also, Wet Nurses. To Bind, White and Colored Boys and Girls, of different ages. Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of *employing persons,* whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support.—Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references, will find every facility *in supplying themselves with situations.* dec. 27—tf



KIMBERTON STAGE

RUNS, during the winter season, from Philadelphia to Kimberton, every Fourth and Seventh days of the week. Leaves the stage-office, Green Tree, Fourth above Arch street, 8 o'clock, A. M.—From the Boarding School Inn, Kimberton, to Philadelphia, every Second and Sixth days, at seven o'clock, A. M. All parcels and baggage at the risk of the owners. ☞ For the carriage of parcels, payment must be made at the office in Philadelphia, according to their size and weight.

JOHN L. YOUNG,
jan 10—12t AUGUSTUS F. FRICKE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Old Columbian Line for New-York.

A POST COACH will leave J. English's Ferry, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 o'clock, A. M. via Burlington, Bordentown, Cranbury and Amboy, and arrive in New-York next day—Fare through, only 4 Dollars.

N. B. For seats apply at the Steam Boat and Coach office No. 13, Market Street, 3d door below Water street, or of the Bar keeper at Reeve's Ferry, upper side of Market st.

JOHN BOWMAN, Jr. Agent.

jan. 3—3t

Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops,

The most valuable Medicine ever prepared for COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered for Coughs, and complaints of the Lungs, leading to Consumption, and even seated Consumptions have lately been cured by many, with the most surprizing success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for them, may be called proof of their good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pains in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep, arising from debility or even Consumptions but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine.

I hereby certify that my wife has for some time past been troubled with a violent Cough, and has been in very delicate health, and after having tried many things without getting relief, I bought for her a bottle of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, from the use of which a very short time she found great relief, and her Cough has entirely left her and she has regained her strength.

Hudson, 12 mo. 30th, 1819. JOHN W. JENKINS

Affirmed before me this 30th December, 1819.

JOSEPH D. MONELL, *Recorder of the City of Hudson.*

To the afflicted whom this may concern. I, ROSANNA BARTON, do certify that I took a violent cold in the latter part of the year 1818, which created a violent Cough and difficulty of breathing, which was very distressing till I procured a bottle of Doctor MELLEN'S Cough Drops, and by taking a few doses of the said drops, I was entirely cured of my Cough and pain in my side.

ROSANNA BARTON, *Wife of Joseph Barton.*

Hudson, 12 mo. 15th, 1819.

This is to certify that in June 1818, I was seized with a very distressing Cough, pain in my side, great weakness of the lungs, which continued until July 1819, and confined me to the house, and part of the time to my bed. I had tried every thing as I thought, but all in vain; I was at last induced to make trial of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, which gave me immediate relief, increased my strength, and restored my former sleep. I can with the greatest confidence recommend them to all that are afflicted with those complaints, as a very valuable Medicine. NANCY BOURNE.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of N. York, Dec. 27, 1819.

These drops generally give ease in most cases of coughs, colds asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezing, allaying that irritation which often leads to consumption, pain in the side, &c.

Sold by THATCHER & THOMPSON, SOLOMON TEMPLE, SMITH *and* PEARSOLL, *and* T. W. DYOTT.

May 10—1y

JAMES BIRD.

STILL continues the BOOT AND SHOE MAKING business, at No. 23 North Tenth street, directly opposite the Chester and Delaware Brewery, and trusts by faithful work and strict attention, to merit a share of public patronage. And all gentlemen and ladies who will favour him with their custom shall be attended to with fidelity. Also keeps a supply of various kinds and qualities on hand, which he can dispose of upon reasonable terms. [illegible]

TO LET,

Adjoining the pleasant village of Moorestown, (N. J.) a large and commodious building suitable for a Boarding House, with or without thirty or forty acres of good arable Land. For further particulars, enquire of

EPHRAIM HAINES,
No. 171 North Front street, or to
JOHN C. HAINES,
1 mo 12—tf Moorestown.

BALM OF COLUMBIA,

An Important recent Chemical Discovery.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of this city and elsewhere, are respectfully informed, that John Oldridge has fortunately discovered, by the power of Chemistry, the grand desideratum of preventing the Hair from falling off, in Forty-Eight Hours from its first application. This Balm, will, most assuredly, in the course of a short time, make the Hair grow Healthy and Thick, and also restores it again if the part be totally bald; induces the whiskers and beards grow rapidly. It also cures the Dandruff.

It has proved its ability to restore a full head of hair to those who were bald at 20 years of age in the short time of 14 weeks. On those who were older it was longer in effecting the change, in proportion to age. Any person, under forty years of age, may rest assured (provided they do not wear a wig) that this Balm will restore a covering of hair if it be regularly used. The young hair always appears on the part that was bald in the course of twenty-one days. Though the person who uses it be ever so old, by applying it occasionally it will prevent the hair from falling off.

It is prepared and sold wholesale and retail at his establishment, at one dollar per bottle, half a bottle fifty cents, by

JOHN OLDRIDGE,

No. 41 1-2 South Front street, and No. 31, North Fourth street, Philadelphia; where Certificates may be seen. It is also sold at Mrs. THATCHER'S, No. 487 Pearl street, New-York. jan. 3—tf

Silk, Cotton and Woollen Dyer.

S. WILLIAMSON, No. 38 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, respectfully informs the Dry Good Merchants, that he still continues the above business, of Dying French and Cotton Crapes, Levantines, Mantuas and Florence Silks, Sattins, Velvets, Sewing Silks, Ribbons, &c. and restores Silks to their original colours, Bombazets, Bombazeens, Poplins, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Waterloo Shawls Dyed, Pressed or Sponged, and every article of Clothing.

S. W. flatters himself, from his long experience in the above business, that to all those who may favour him with their orders, he will be able to give perfect satisfaction.

sept. 27—eo3m

Drawing and Painting Academy,

No. 46 South Sixth street.

MR. PERSICO, respectfully informs his patrons and the friends of the Fine Arts, that he continues to teach Drawing and Painting to classes more limited, to which can be added a few more pupils. Mr. Persico flatters himself, that having studied in the public Academies of Rome and Naples, he is qualified to teach Drawing and Painting in the best style. An Evening class is now forming for young Gentlemen. Specimens of Mr. Persico's Drawing and Painting, as well as the progress of his pupils, may be seen at the Academy, No. 46 South Sixth street. Mr. P. takes Likenesses in Miniature and Crayons.

sept. 21—eotf

Just imported from London,

TWELVE of the newest different Pattern Chairs, of solid rose wood, with fine real wood, and Spanish mahogany, richly carved and inlaid with several sorts of solid Spanish Mahogany Chairs, with loose seats, stuffed with hair bottoms, and covered with best horse hair seats. All are warranted of the best materials and workmanship. Two solid Spanish Mahogany brass bound Portable Writing Desks, with secret drawers—eight Mahogany sofas, and eight Spanish Mahogany Chests of Drawers—all are warranted of good dry materials and workmanship, and will be sold exceedingly cheap, at T. WHITE'S *Cabinet and Chair Manufactory, No.* 144 SOUTH FRONT ST. *near the Drawbridge.* june 1—tf

JONES & BUDD, 111, N. Second st.

HAVE on hand a large assortment of new pattern Stoves, Bar Iron, Hoop Iron, Rods, Patent Roasters and Perpetual Ovens, which will be sold low for cash or acceptances.—N. B. All orders for cutting and striking of Iron, Steel, Brass and Copper, executed at the shortest notice.

aug. 9—[illegible]

NEW BRUSH MANUFACTORY,

No. 112 North Second street, four doors below the Black Bear Tavern.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has commenced manufacturing Brushes of all kinds, which he will dispose of at the lowest market prices for cash.

june 28—eowtf PETER BROWN.

To Parents and Guardians of Youth,

OF BOTH SEXES.

AFTER a residence of nearly 25 years amongst my fellow-citizens of Philadelphia, during which time I have experienced the high gratification of imparting my Art to some thousands of most respectable pupils of both sexes, I again present myself to your notice as a professor and teacher of Drawing and Painting.

By persons moving in the first circles of society, by the enlightened and liberal of every class, the fine Arts can never be received with indifference; on the contrary, their importance with respect to utility and accomplishment, must be appreciated by every thinking person.

I am happy in stating the result of an unremitting study and attention to my profession, embracing particularly the first principles of the Art, which has enabled me to produce a system infinitely more perfect, more simple, and better suited to the capacities of youth, than any hitherto known; the progress of my pupils will test this assertion. Many having in less than three months, produced specimens superior to the productions of two years upon the old system. I am anxious to extend my instructions upon the same liberal terms, I have established these last three years, being one fourth of the usual charge; and I rely with confidence on the support of an enlightened and discerning public.

PETER ANCORA,
oct. 4—tf No. 144, Pine street, above Fifth.

DANIEL COLLINS,

BRASS and BELL FOUNDER, LOCKSMITH, & BELL HANGER, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business back of No. 42 South Fifth street, below Walnut. Machines, and every other description of Castings, executed immediately on order. Revolving and plain Bent Plates, made of Brass or Iron. House Bells, in the city or country, neatly hung. feb. 28—tf

"FREE AND EASY."

BURNS TAVERN, BANK-STREET.

"Care to our coffin adds a nail no doubt,
Whilst every laughter [illegible] one out."

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that his "*Free and Easy*" is open every Saturday and Monday evening. He also with pleasure acknowledges to those visitors who have so kindly supported him for the past seasons that he has improved his upper Room, and his lower Room is now decorated by the picturesque paintings of Mr. Samuel Amos, viz. The superb [illegible] "the bath of beauty." He respectfully assures the Public that nothing on his part shall be wanting to render his guests comfortable.

To prevent intrusion from [illegible] with visitors Tickets at the Bar for 6 1-4 Cents, payable in Refreshments.

Relishes always ready—[illegible] Whisky Punch, &c. &c.

A select Band of Music. This evening, Mr. J. [illegible] will give several Solos on the Kent Bugle.

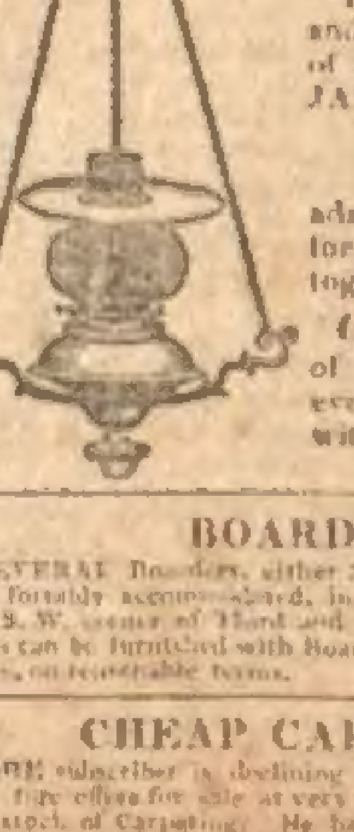
nov. 22—tf WM. MUIRHEAD.

Tobacco, Snuff and Segar MANUFACTORY

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following articles, wholesale and retail on the most reasonable terms:

Spanish, half Spanish and American Segars of various qualities—Plug Tobacco, in rolls and kegs—Fine Pigtail, Prime Cavendish, Fine Cut Chewing, Fine and Common Sweet Scented Smoking TOBACCO—Scotch Snuff, of good quality, in kegs, bladders, and bottles—Maccaboy and Rappee Snuff—Pipes in boxes—German Pipe Heads and Stems—Spanish, St. Domingo and American Leaf Tobacco, with every other article in his line.

ANDREW ANDERSON,
sept. 6—6m No. 98, North Second Street.



J. S. RUSSELL

No. 68,

Chesnut street,

Has for sale a general and handsome assortment of BRASS, BRONZED & JAPANNED

LAMPS,

adapted to every purpose for which light is required, together with LAMP

Glasses and Wicks

of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil.

nov 1—tf

BOARDING.

SEVERAL Boarders, either Men or Women, can be comfortably accommodated, in a small private family, at the S. W. corner of Third and Tammany streets. A few Girls can be furnished with Board and Tuition, at the same place, on reasonable terms. 12 mo 13—tf

CHEAP CARPETING.

THE subscriber is declining the Carpet business, therefore offers for sale at very reduced prices, any part of his stock of Carpeting. He has on hand, Venetian, from half a yard to one yard, Kidderminster, Ingrain, Scotch and American of good patterns with about 30 pieces of Rag Carpeting. Also, an assortment of Straw Matting. All the above will be sold on the best terms. Apply to

JESSE SHARPLESS,
aug. 5—tf No. 43 Mulberry street.